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THE GENESEE FARMER:

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D. D. T. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

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Bean and Pea Crops preparatory to Wheat.

GEN. HARMON has five acres in wheat, not far from one half of which was sown after beans, and the other moiety after peas. The field had been cultivated in corn, and was very even as to quality. The seed wheat was sown after the beans, without plowing, and covered with a two-horse cultivator. After the peas the land was plowed once before seeding, and the seed also covered with the cultivator. The wheat growing after the beans is twice as large as that sown on the pea field.

From other experiments and observation, Gen. H. regards a bean better than a pea crop, where wheat is to be sown in autumn. We are about to plant 15 acres in beans, to be followed by wheat, and hope to succeed in drilling them in with a corn planter.

We have not succeeded well in dropping and covering corn with a machine, although we have two different patents.

The Expense of Making Pork.

FEW are aware of the cost of making fat pork, even after the hogs have got their growth. On the 6th September, 1841, M. Boussingault put up 7 swine which weighed 1691.8 lbs., or 241$\frac{57}{100}$ each. After fattening 104 days they weighed 2101 lbs.—making a gain in live weight 409.2 lbs. In the mean time they had consumed 772 lbs. of barley, 1042.8 lbs. of peas, and 9504 lbs. of potatoes, steamed.

Allowing that 3½ pounds of potatoes are equal to 1 of peas and barley, then the tubers were equivalent to 2715 lbs. of grain. By adding the weight of these three several articles consumed by the porkers in 104 days, it gives an aggregate of 4529 lbs. of grain, and its equivalent in potatoes to make 409 lbs. of live weight in pork. If the peas and barley were worth one cent a pound, then the nett gain in live swine's flesh should be sold at 10¼ cents per lb. to pay for the food!

These hogs had gained on boiled potatoes and sour milk an average of half a pound and a fraction each day since they were weaned.

In 1842, 9 thrifty hogs, between 13 and 15 months old, were put up to fatten on the first of October, and consumed beside dish-water and other slops, Rye, 770 lbs.; Peas, 1302 lbs.; Potatoes, 4796 lbs. They gained 344 lbs. exclusive of blood.

In this instance, by reducing the potatoes to their equivalent at 3½ to 1, it took about 9¼ lbs. of grain to make one of pork and lard.

From many experiments it is rendered certain that a farmer can better afford to make 3 lbs. of pig pork than 2 of fat pork in adult hogs. Of course there is a marked difference in the breeds of swine, as to fattening and assimilating powers. The difference arises from peculiarities of organization, and perhaps disparity in vital energy, or constitutional vigor. The reason *why* one pig will elaborate for its owner more meat from a given quantity of corn, or other food, than another, is a curious, interesting, and useful study. Without understanding the organic structure of the animal, we do not see how the practical farmer is to improve either the symmetry or assimilating power of any one organ, or of the whole together.

WE have several communications on file for publication, some of which were received too late for this number.

Theory of Agriculture.

UNDER this head, Professor EMMONS, Editor of the "American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," has an able and interesting article in the first number of the present year. The writer enters into an elaborate argument to prove the incorrectness of the theory of LIEBIG, DUMAS, and other distinguished physiologists, in regard to the amount of nourishment which cultivated plants derive from the atmosphere. Prof. E. has made out a pretty strong case against the views of Liebig that plants derive *none* of their carbon from the substance of the soil, or its mold. On the other hand, we think he attributes too much importance to the agency of *crenic* and *apocrenic* acids in supplying plants with the large amount of carbon which they all require to form their stems, roots and seeds. To be understood by all our readers, it is proper to remark that "crenic" and "apocrenic" are terms applied to peculiar acids, formed by decaying vegetables and animals in the soil, and precede the formation of carbonic acid and ammonia from the same simple elements. Both acids contain some nitrogen, but apocrenic more than crenic acid.

These organic acids combine with the alkalies potash and soda, and the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia, in soils to form the class of salts called *crenates* and *apocrenates* of potash, lime, &c.—They are soluble, and of course capable of entering the roots of plants, and supplying to living, growing ones, the elements of dead plants for re-organization. All European Chemists that have written on the subject, whose writings we have consulted, concur with Doctors Emmons and Jackson in regard to the power of plants to imbibe soluble crenates and apocrenates, but most of them deny that plants can assimilate the carbon contained in these acids. They were first discovered by Berzelius in mineral springs, whence their name from the Greek "*krene*," a spring.

In the north of Europe, in times of distress from a scarcity of food, the people eat certain soft minerals, or rotten stones, which abound in crenic and apocrenic acids, derived from the partial decomposition of the bodies of microscopic animals. Petzholt asserts positively that before an organized substance can be re-organized, or nourish a living vegetable, it must be fully reduced to its ultimate elements of carbonic acid, water and ammonia. In other words, that acetic, oxalic, citric, and other organic acids, as well as albumen, oil and sugar, must be decomposed to furnish plants with their natural food or constituents, in an available form.

The facts stated by Dr. Jackson in regard to the value of crenates of potash and lime as fertilizers are not conclusive, because the benefit derived from their application may be due exclusively to the *potash* or *lime* in the salt, and not at all to the acid. It does not follow, because the acetate of potash benefits a crop, therefore vinegar alone will be advantageous. Nevertheless we do not regard the question as settled, whether organic acids of any kind are capable of nourishing plants or not. It can only be satisfactorily decided by numerous and careful experiments yet to be made.

In 100 lbs. of crenate potash, lime, soda and magnesia, there would probably be some 50 lbs. of mineral bases. The formula of crenic acid, according to Berzelius, is, 1 nitrogen, 14 carbon, 16 hydrogen, and 12 oxygen. This gives 14 of carbon in 43 of crenic acid, and probably not more than 17 in 100 parts of crenate of lime, soda or potash. In forming the seeds of wheat, corn, and oats, nature uses between 40 and 50 times more carbon than of the alkaline bases of the crenates. Hence to supply 100 lbs. of seed wheat or corn with carbon from Prof. Emmons' crenates, at least 250 lbs. of these salts must circulate through the corn or wheat plant; although only 1 lb. in the corn, and 2½ in the wheat, of earthy matter, all told, are ever found in the kernels of wheat and corn.

This view of the subject shows conclusively that there is a great excess of the bases of crenates and apocrecrates, i. e. of lime, potash and magnesia in the soil, or a great defect in the "theory" under examination. The more we investigate this subject, the better satisfied we are that nine tenths of all cultivated plants, on a fair average, are made up of constituents derived from water and air. In other words, calling the average quantity of mineral, incombustible elements in our crops at 5 per cent, the soil does not furnish more than a like amount of carbon, nitrogen, and the elements of water. For aught we know to the contrary, nearly or quite all of this 5 per cent of organic matter may be in crenic or apocrenic acid.

As little has been said of these acids in agricultural journals, we thought it not amiss to say thus much concerning them. Dr. Emmons makes out "the amount of available soluble crenates and apocrenates in an acre of soil not to exceed one foot in depth, to be above *twenty tons*." This opinion is founded on personal investigations made by Prof. E. in washing soils with cold rain water, as it falls from the clouds.

These investigations, being *original* and most trustworthy, impart to the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture a peculiar value. Although our "Theory" is a little different from that of the able State Geologist, yet we should do injustice to our agricultural friends not to commend this work to their attention as one that contains much useful information not to be found elsewhere.—Price, $2 a year.

IT is stated that the potatoe murrain has appeared in carrots and onions in England.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the duty on a barrel of Onondaga salt has been reduced from 30 to 5 cents, or from 6 to 1 cent a bushel. We set this ball in motion some three years since, and have advocated the abatement of this most unequal tax on salt, both in and out of the Legislature, as many of our readers are well aware. The next step in the matter, according to our view of the subject, is to learn how to use salt in the most profitable way as a fertilizer of the soil. We read in the Bible of "salt which is not fit for the dung heap,"—thus clearly indicating that this article was used in an early day, to improve the quality of manure. The value of "the salt of the earth," not merely as a preservative of flesh, and a condiment promotive of the health of man, and his domestic animals, but as a *fertilizer*, was as well known to the ancient Jews, as to the most intelligent nation now living. Chemical science, however, has thrown some new and valuable light on the properties of this compound mineral, and the best manner of feeding it to cultivated plants.—Boussingault found that when salt was applied to a soil containing *lime*, the salt was decomposed. Its *chlorine* uniting with the lime to form the chloride of calcium, and the carbonic acid formerly combined with the lime, leaving it to unite with the soda in the salt, forming an efflorescence of the white carbonate of soda on the ground. This *alkali* thus derived from common salt is of great value in rendering silica (common sand) soluble, so that it can be taken up into the stems of plants. In case there is no *lime* in the soil, or its amount is very small, the chlorine in the salt will not be separated, and no *alkali* will be liberated. To obviate this difficulty, and at the same time form a general fertilizer of great value, in our last Report to the Legislature, we gave the following directions for using salt: "Take ten bushels newly slaked lime, i. e. ten before it is slaked, and mix it thoroughly with twenty bushels of loam or vegetable mold. Add to the heap five bushels of common salt and an equal amount of plaster of Paris; moiston till the mass is like damp earth."

The object of the loam or mold is to form a body in which the double decomposition of salt and carbonate of lime can be effected, as is known to occur in calcarious soils, when salt is sown upon the same. Perhaps ten bushels of loam, instead of twenty, would answer quite as well.

Salt being very soluble, and liable to waste, by running off into rivulets and brooks, it should be applied in small doses and often. On common limestone lands we should use only one bushel of lime to one of salt; but on most soils in this State two of lime to one of salt will be nearer the proper compound than the former.

A few bushels of salt added to a compost manure heap will be of essential service. It is also a valuable auxiliary when mixed with ashes, whether leached or unleached. Salt, however, is not equal in value to the urine of animals, for the simple reason that the latter contains the elements of ammonia, magnesia, and phosphates, as well as the chloride of sodium. We recommend and use gypsum with salt in order to gain the benefit of the *sulphur* in the gypsum, which plants need, and salt lacks. In a word, we aim to supply each crop with the precise things that nature uses in forming the same, so far as it is wanting in the soil where the crop grows. We have no idea of making bone earth (phosphate of lime) out of pure salt, nor plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) out of iron, silica, or alumina, or pure sand and clay. According to the analysis of Letellier, in 100 lbs. of the ash of Indian corn there are 50 lbs. of phosphoric acid, 30 of potash and soda, and 18 of lime and magnesia.

Wash for Stone or Brick Buildings.—Take one bushel of unslaked lime; half a gallon of vinegar; 8 lbs. tallow; 8 lbs. alum; 12 lbs salt; 4 lbs. ground rice. Slake the lime with boiling water; then, while hot from slaking, add the other ingredients, (the tallow to be melted, and the rice flour to have been dissolved in boiling water,) and stir till fully incorporated; the longer it stands the better. Apply two coats with a whitewash brush.

Some of the public buildings at Washington have been washed with this composition, and experience has decided it to be the most valuable of any that has ever been employed for such a purpose.

To Preserve Peas and Beans.—To preserve these nutritious and excellent vegetables through the winter as sweet and succulent as when picked from the vines, can be accomplished by plucking them when green, and putting them in vessels filled with a weak solution of sugar, and boiling moderately for ten or twelve minutes, and removing them to an oven moderately warm, where they should remain till perfectly dry. They are then to be bottled and corked tight. In this way they may be preserved for any length of time, and are said to be as sweet in mid-winter, or early spring, as when first taken from the vines.

To Cure a Burn.—A lady, preacher of the Society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the receipt for the medicine: Take one ounce of beeswax, with four ounces burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool—stir the liquid after taking from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water till it heals.—*Ex.*

Agricultural Geology of Onondaga County.

THE second number of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture contains a valuable paper on the Agricultural Geology of Onondaga County from the pen of Prof. EMMONS, State Geologist, in which are embodied many original analyses of rocks, soil and waters. As the strata found in Onondaga County extend west to the Niagara river, giving rise to soils of a like character, with slight modifications, the facts set forth by Prof. E. will apply as well to the counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara, as to Onondaga. Had we room we should copy the article entire, for we regard it as worth at least five years' subscription to the quarterly, which is but $2 per annum. As it is, we shall draw largely from the Geological and chemical information first given to the public in this paper, and make such comments as will render the subject intelligible and interesting to unlearned farmers. For the right understanding of this class of our readers, it should be stated that all rocks are naturally divided into two classes. One class, like hard crystalline granite, was formed by the cooling of *melted matter*. The distinguishing fact that such rocks have been melted by volcanic or subterraneous heat has secured to them the appellation of *Igneous* Rocks, from *ignis*, fire. The other class is formed by matter broken into small particles like the dust of the earth, roil, and sediment in water, which being deposited in layers—*strata*—and then consolidated by immense pressure and chemical affinities, constitute *Aqueous* Rocks, from *aqua*, water. The latter class is also termed *Sedimentary*, from the circumstance of the deposit of their constituents as sediment at the bottom of oceans, lakes, &c. Most of the rocks in this State are sedimentary—near the centre of which (supposing their layers or strata to be spread out over the surface of the State, like the leaves of a book, one upon another,) are the Onondaga rocks.

The thickness of the sedimentary strata below those found in Onondaga county, is about 3000 feet; while the thickness of the same class of rocks above the Onondaga strata exceeds that estimate. We wish to fix the readers attention on the fact that, the rocks formed by deposits in the bed of an ocean, which once covered, for indefinite ages, this continent, are one mile and a quarter in thickness, according to the Geological survey, and measurement. It would be too great a digression to show how the depth of stratified rocks is measured.

The rock first described by Prof. EMMONS is the *Red Shale*, which underlies the whole northern border of the county. Its greatest thickness is 500 feet. It is properly a red *marl*, of a clayey or argillaceous character, having sandy portions more or less interspersed over its surface. The analyses of this rock and of the soils formed mainly of its *debris*—comminuted fragments—present facts of great interest in practical agriculture.—The following table shows the composition of both the sandy and argillaceous portions of the rock:

	Sandy.	*Marly.*
Silex,	68.25	68.86
Peroxide of Iron and Alumina,	6.25	14.98
Magnesia,	5.75	0.40
Carbonate of Lime,	10.25	9.89
Phosphate of Alumina and phosphate of the Peroxide of Iron,	00.00	0.14
Organic matter,	6.00	4.50
Water,	1.00	6.48
	99.50	99.25

The sandy variety was taken from Canastota, in Madison county; the marly from Kirkville, Onondaga county.

The following are the constituents of the soil formed of the sandy variety of red shale:

Water,	1.50
Organic matter,	2.50
Silex,	85.00
Peroxide of Iron and Alumina,	8.12
Carbonate of Lime,	2.17
Magnesia,	0.12
Phosphate of Alumina,	1.00
	100.41

The above analyses reveal the curious fact that the native rock contains more than twice as much "organic matter" as the soil—the latter having only 2½ per cent., and the former 6 per cent.—Although the fact is not so stated, it is probable that this specimen of soil has been cultivated, and a portion of its organic matter consumed by decomposition and the culture of plants.

In the rock there is 5.75 per cent of magnesia. In the soil only .12 per cent., or $\frac{12}{100}$ of one per cent. This shows that, as the salts of magnesia are very soluble, they soon disappear, or nearly so, from the surface soil of cultivated fields. In the rock there is over 10 per cent of carbonate of lime. In the soil only 2.17, or one-fourth the quantity in the parent rock. Lime too, on limestone rocks, goes fast. The silex—sand—being insoluble, has increased, relatively, from 68.25 to 85.00 per cent. In our public lectures, and through the columns of this journal, we have long endeavored to impress on the minds of farmers that the soluble alkalies, and the alkaline earths, as well as the organic elements in their soils, are constantly being dissolved and washed away, by rains and snows, into creeks and rivers. Hence, the stirring of the surface of the earth with the plow, harrow and hoe, without cropping, will exhaust a field of its fertilizing elements.

Prof. E. well remarks that this red shale or marl may be advantageously used as a top dressing, especially for improving wheat lands. It is doubtless to be found in Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara counties, although we are not sufficiently acquainted with localities to name them. On the Geological Map of the State, the Onondaga "Salt Group" is laid down as extending in a narrow belt up the valley of the Genesee river to Fowlersville, in Livingston county, although Batavia is some miles south of its southern line in Genesee county.

We shall refer to this subject again, and would be happy to see an accurate geological map of Western New York, on a much larger scale than is adopted in the one which embraces the whole State. Western New York has mineral treasures, adapted by Providence to the production of grain, which deserve to be better known and appreciated by its rural population, than they now are.

The second division in the Onondaga rocks is the Gypseous Shales. This rock comes to the surface in this town, (Wheatland,) which we are now studying, and shall report progress in the Farmer for July. In concluding, we again commend the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture to the attention of all Western New York farmers.

Apropos of Farmers.

I know a farmer who has but fifteen acres of land, off of which he supports his family—he continues to get 40 bushels of wheat from an acre, and from 50 to 70 bushels of Indian corn, besides corn fodder in abundance. Instead of impoverishing his lands by these heavy crops, such is his economy in saving, making, and applying his manures, that his farm grows richer. This farmer applies his knowledge of figures to his own calling. He says he cannot afford to grow half a crop, as the deterioration in fences, and the interest of money on hand is the same, crop or half-crop. It is needless to say that this man takes two agricultural papers.

I know another farmer who has 78 acres of land, a fine calcareous clay loam, ameliorated by quartz and limestone pebbles, with a sprinkling of small boulders. He barely subsists his family, in a very *primitive* way, on the avails of his 78 acres. His corn-field is plowed, or rather half plowed, late in the spring, the weeds run a race with the late planted corn, until late in June, when the hoe and the plow give the stunted plants the end of the race. Now comes a drouth—the already enfeebled plants have no organic power to make the extra heat available; hence they are pinched by that very influence which gives fruition to the well-tended and early planted field. But the drouth has at least served this man with an excuse for his short crop of Indian corn; thus saving his pride at the expense of his pocket. His wheat fallow is a little better managed than his corn-field, but his crop is always foul, sometimes short, and the grains generally shrunken. To bring the year around without running into debt, this man pinches his family in the ordinary comforts of civilization; go to his house in a winter's day, ten to one he is asleep on his bed, or sitting cosily by the fire. Ask him to subscribe for an agricultural paper and he is no longer cosy; all the Goth and Vandal in him is aroused. "I want no book to teach me how to farm. Look at my neighbor Progress—he is a book farmer. What use are his Durhams, and Berkshires, and all his big crops? He spends it all; it only makes his family proud; how mad it makes me to see his children sent by every day to the village school." I do not retort upon this man the fact, that his district school cannot be respectably sustained, because the district contains too many such men as himself. I let him alone in his glory. I assail no man, who, like the hedgehog, is armed at all points.

I know another farmer, a mild, quiet German, who seems instinctively to have that German love of the beautiful and true, which is only an acquired taste with us restless Americans. While we strain after the ultimate good, they quietly improve that which is within their reach. This man's farm gives an earnest of the industry and good sense of its proprietor. Not a thistle, nor a briar, no aldar bound fences; all is neat, clean, and arable. The house rather plain; if it displays no taste, neither is it like too many of our fine farm houses,—a caricature on all orders, and good taste to boot. The barn is large, well ventilated, with painted blinds; the fences permanent and strong; what is lacking about these premises in ornament, is amply made up in neatness, and the appearance of positive comfort.—This man modestly says, "*Ich con night guth Engl'sh lexen.*" Still he takes the papers, and the well thumbed leaves of his last year's Cultivator, show that its contents have been understandingly read by him.

I know another farmer, a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian, so far as the fashionable modification of christianity will admit. He complains that he cannot farm by book, because his hired men object to the drudgery of the prescribed preparations. He speaks twice to his horses, where he condescends to speak once to his men. Yet, strange to say, he boasts of the cleverness of his horses, while he complains of the intractability of his men!

I know yet another farmer, if you please, a new beginner, but an enthusiast in his calling. He soon found that he could do nothing by way of improvement, without awakening in the mind of his head man, or factotum, an enthusiasm akin to his own. This man at first demurred to hauling swamp muck into the barn yard, lest it should spoil the manure. Now he has become an ardent student in vegetable economy, and in the philosophy of vegetable growth and nutrition, as it is taught in the agricultural papers of the day. Here is at least one laboring man, exalted from the character of a mere mercenary drudge, to to be a respectable co-worker with the Chemist in his laboratory, and on a grander scale.—*Cultivator.*

S. W.

Waterloo, April 7, 1846.

By adding two and a half drachms of carbonate of soda to three pounds of fresh or salt butter, possessing a disagreeable flavor, renders it perfectly sweet.—*Far. Herald.*

Preparing Wool for Market.

THIS is an important matter to the wool grower, and one which is very often sadly neglected. In preference to writing any thing of our own on the subject, we copy the following directions from "Morrell's American Shepherd,"—a work that should be in the hands of every American, whether he keeps a sheep or not, for it is worth twice its cost as a treatise on an interesting branch of Natural History.

ROLLING THE FLEECES.

After the shearer has performed his task, the fleeces must be carefully taken from the floor, and put upon the rolling table, the outside of it uppermost. The valuable loose locks about the shearer's stand must all be picked up, and the useless stuff from the legs, &c., put into a corner, bag, or basket. It should not be swept out of doors, as it possesses valuable properties for manure.

The roller then proceeds to spread out the fleece, which cannot be too carefully done, separates the ragged portions from the skirts and head, and then makes it as compact as possible by pushing from all sides towards the centre.—The loose wool is then thrown upon the fleece, which is followed by turning over the sides and ends so as to form an oblong stripe, say about two or three feet long, and one and a half wide, which is moved to the front edge of the table. He then commences to roll the long side of the stripe, aided by a boy at the other end of it, who lay their arms flat from the elbow to press the wool as the rolling proceeds, till the stripe is reduced to six or nine inches in width, depending on the size of the fleece. The boy then mounts upon the table, and each commences rolling from the ends of the stripe till the parts meet, when the boy rolls his portion on top of his assistant's, firmly pressing it till the twine is passed round both ways and tied, which effectually secures the fleece, no matter how roughly handled. After it receives a slight pressure, it presents somewhat the form of a cheese.

There are other modes of putting up fleeces, performed without any aid; but the writer has yet to see that individual who alone can roll a fleece as firm and solid as it should be, at the same time giving it a symmetrical and attractive form. If it is loosely rolled, the quantity of canvass used for packing is necessarily much increased; and this item of extra expense is more than equivalent to the services of a lad as an assistant.

ARRANGEMENT OF WOOL FOR SALE, &c.

The slovenly manner in which wool is rolled and afterwards prepared for exhibition to the buyer, deserves a passing remark.

The wool-grower should keep before him the motto of the shopman, "goods tidily kept are half sold." This applies with equal propriety to everything saleable by the farmer, and to nothing with greater force than his wool. They are too prone to get along with this matter in a "rough and tumble" style, doing up the fleeces untidily, and then depositing them in dark and uninviting places for exhibition. If wool has been well cleansed, it will not be ashamed of too much light; if only half washed, a dark corner only aggravates its appearance. There is an art in disposing wool for sale, which enables the flock-master to put his best foot out, and yet be guiltless of artifice to deceive the buyer; on the contrary, increases his opportunity to judge accurately of everything appertaining to condition and quality.

The adoption of the following will carry out the writer's views and practice:—

First, against one, or all sides—if necessary—of the wool-loft, let four or five tiers of fleeces be placed upon top of each other, as nearly alike as to size as possible; the next pile, one tier of fleeces less, and so on diminishing the succeeding piles one tier, till the last is reduced to a single one. In this way, the fleeces represent piazza steps, or perhaps more properly, the ascending seats of an ampitheatre. It will readily be conceived, that if the fleeces have been neatly rolled and adjusted, the whole is not only attractive, but saves the buyer much time in overhauling it, which is unavoidable if disposed of in a bin, or piled in any other form. This constitutes one of those "inviting appearances" which the world delight to gaze on, and which the world are sometimes disposed to pay a *little* beyond the intrinsic value for the sake of possessing. Let the flock-master *honestly* tag his sheep and cleanse his fleeces, and put nothing *within them* but the "clean thing," and the inviting scene before the buyer cannot mislead, or deceive him afterwards.

This leads to an exposure of other "cheating practices" of wool-growers, alluded to by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, under the head of "washing." In a communication to the writer he states the following:—"The practice of inclosing in the fleece clippings, &c., is too common, and should be discouraged by manufacturers. I have known six ounces of this useless stuff taken from one fleece. There is another practice equally disgraceful—the use of five to twenty times as much twine as is necessary. A short time since I took sixty-six feet of large twine from one fleece."

No further comment is necessary, than to say, that any flock-master who will put tag or dung locks, clippings, &c., in the fleece, with a view to increase the weight, for such is the motive, is committing a gross fraud, and in every instance of discovery, his crime should be exposed to the public for reprobation.

In addition to excessive quantity of twine, it is not unusual for the size to be adapted almost as well for rope-traces, as tying of fleeces. It should be about half the size of a pipe's tail, as smooth as possble, otherwise, the fibres of flax,

hemp, or cotton are intermingled with the wool; the carder cannot dislodge them—they receive the dye imperfectly, and consequently deface the surface of the cloth.

SHEARING-HOUSE AND APPENDAGES.

Flock-masters are subjected to many inconveniences for want of an appropriate place for shearing, with the necessary appendages of pounds, &c. The expense of a shearing-house is not large, and will amply reimburse the expense in a few years, as it can be used for the reception of farm implements, &c., when the shearing is over, and wool removed.

The fence for the pounds should be constructed of posts and boards; two are required, and the one contiguous to the shearing-house need not be more than twenty feet square; the other may be much larger.

It is very important that the wool-loft should be well lighted. No matter how well the fleeces may have been cleansed, yet if there is a deficiency of light, they present a dingy aspect.—One window of good size is all that is necessary at the south end, and two will be required at the opposite or north end, for the reason that from that quarter the light is milder, and gives the wool, if fine, a softer and more silky appearance. Wool sorters always give a "north light" the preference.

The trap door for suspending the sacks when packing, should be in a central part of the floor, which leads to the subject of

BALEING WOOL.

The article commonly used for baleing is termed by the merchant, *burlaps*, which varies in width from 35 to 40 inches; the latter is preferable. The quantity necessary for a sack is three yards. A truss hoop is used, around the rim of which the mouth of the sack is twisted, and is then placed on a square frame just large enough to permit the rim of the hoop to rest. The elevation should be sufficient to clear the sack from the lower floor, when suspended. Some half dozen fleeces are then thrown in for a layer, followed by a man who carefully adjusts and treads each successive layer, till full. Generally, there is quite too much haste in this matter, and consequently the wool is too loosely packed, and an extra quantity of canvass is made necessary. It will be well before the packing commences, to stuff the bottom corners of the sacks with wool clippings, and tie them, which afford handles for lifting the bales.

Scours in Sheep.

At the suggestion of a friend who has proved its efficacy by experiment, we copy the following remedy for this disease from the Complete Grazier, a valuable English work:

"The *Flux* is a diarrhœa, or looseness, that attacks sheep that suddenly come to full feed, after having been stinted; though it is sometimes occasioned by their eating the plant known by the names of may-weed, maythen, or fetid chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* of Linnæus.) In general, the flux is not attended with any dangerous consequences, and usually disappears in the course of a few days, in dry weather. Should it, however, continue longer than a week, it will be proper to give them some well-dried, sweet hay, and a decoction of clover flowers, with the addition of a little barley meal; allowing them neither any salt, nor to feed on any saline plants near the coast. But it is evidently the farmer's interest to give these useful animals a regular supply of food, as the weakness occasioned by the flux must necessarily reduce their condition."

Tallow and Train-Oil, as a Salve for Sheep.—In the Highland and Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1844, pp. 271-273, an article appeared, recommending the use of tallow and train-oil, in equal parts, as a salve for sheep; and, in reference to that article, a gentleman in Argyleshire, skilled in the management of sheep, writes as follows, under date the 9th July last: "The salve I used for my sheep last autumn (viz. one half tallow to an equal proportion of train-oil,) has in every respect answered the description given of it in the Society's Transactions; and one of my tenents whom, with some persuasion, I got to smear thirty of his flock with that mixture, admits that they are in better condition than any of the others; that the wool will weigh as heavy as that done with tar and butter; and that he will get the price of white wool for it. The expense last year was a little greater than tar and butter, as I paid 1s. 6s. a pint for oil, and 6d. a pound for tallow; but this year I shall get oil for 1s. a pint, and if a quantity is required, a lower price.—*Edinburg Journal of Agriculture.*

Mutton.—We mean to repeat at least a thousand times, or till what we say has some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be raised for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season; is more agreeable to the palate when one gets accustomed to it; and that those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicate than smoked mutton hams of Southdown breed of sheep—venison itself is not superior. Sheep can be kept in fine growing order, where other domestic animals will scarcely exist, and thousands of acres in the State, under an enlightened system of sheep husbandry, may be made to pay a good interest, where now they are nearly dead property in the hands of their present owners.—*Amer. Ag.*

Root Culture.

The following article was received some time since, and intended for publication at an earlier period. We regret that it was overlooked in making up our two previous numbers, but think it will be found interesting, even at this season.

Report of the Committee on Root Crops, read before the Agricultural Society of Pavillion and Covington, (Wyoming Co.,) on the 16th of October last:—

Your Committee feel very sensibly their deficiency in making *such* a report upon Root Culture as the importance of the subject demands; for the very obvious reason, that they, in common with the generality of the agricultural portion of the community, have not bestowed that attention to the culture of roots, which would enable them so to do. Yet, firmly believing that large matters not unfrequently spring from those of a less size, and likewise that we are not to "despise the day of small things," we now proceed to place before this Society the fruits of our research and experience.

Your Committee understands by Root Culture, the raising of Turnips, Beets, and Carrots, in the field, for Stock. This, like other subjects of a similar kind, naturally divides itself into its utility and treatment.

Its utility, we aver, is abundantly manifest, when we consider the great amount of succulent food that can be raised from a quantity of land—the great value that food is, in feeding working, fattening, and milking animals—the conduciveness to health and comfort on the part of the animals which are fed with it during the inclement season of the year—and, as this is a matter of dollars and cents, we would say, its utility preeminently appears in the quantity and improved quality of the barn-yard *manure*. These are reasons sufficient, we think, why farmers should be encouraged to give this subject more of their attention.

There is almost an endless variety in every species of roots; but it will answer our present purpose only to notice those which are adapted to our climate and can be profitably cultivated, viz: the Swedish Turnip (or ruta baga,) the long yellow and large white Carrot, the large Sugar Beet, and the Mangle Wurtzel.

Which of these will be most profitable to cultivate, is a quere to be answered by the farmer himself, and must have reference to the soil upon which they are to be propagated, and the animals to which they are to be fed.

The carrot is the most nutritious and best for horses; it is more difficult to raise, and does not yield so much per acre, and is not so profitable to raise for cattle. The long yellow requires a light and deep soil, as they grow under the surface, and generally go to the depth of the soil; they also produce bountifully in black, mucky ground. The long white requires stronger and firmer ground, as they grow mostly above the surface; they will grow on stiff clay if rich: indeed they will produce well on any *good* wheat land.

For milking animals, and especially cows, whose milk is intended for family use, the beet is much the best. The large sugar beet is more nutritious than the wurtzel, but is more difficult to gather, owing to its roots; and being firmer, is not so easily masticated, and does not generally yield so bountiful a crop. Upon the whole, it is not so profitable as the wurtzel, excepting seasons of intense draught, such as was the past, which affect it more than the beet. Like the large white carrot, they delight in a strong soil, growing mostly above the surface.

The Swedish turnip is an excellent root for fattening animals, and is most productive on light sandy or gravelly soils.

A rich soil, frequently and thoroughly pulverized and kept free from weeds, are the primary essentials for raising a bountiful crop of roots.

The ground should be heavily manured in the fall, the manure spread, and remain upon the surface until spring, when it should be plowed in early, and deep. As soon as dry, harrow it well, and let it remain till near planting time; then harrow thoroughly, and ridge it; the ridges will do at 2½ feet apart; mark on the ridge 2 inches deep with a marker or hoe; drop the seed in the mark thus made, and cover with a rake or hoe. Sow the last week in April or first in May, as it is essential to the vegetation of those seeds, to sow when the ground is moist. Sow 2 lbs. of carrot, or 2 lbs of ruta baga seed to the acre; 4 lbs. of beet or wurtzel, or 3 lbs. beet or wurtzel with half a pound ruta baga seed; the latter mixture is considered preferable, as the turnip supplies the defects (if any) in the beet.

The habits of the sugar beet and wurtzel are the same, and require the same treatment. In preparing the seed, it will be necessary to soak the ruta baga in tanner's oil 48 hours; carrots and beets the same length of time in soft water moderately warm; then pour off the water, keep the seed moderately moist and warm, occasionally moving it until it begins to sprout, which will be in two or three days. Should anything prevent from sowing at the time contemplated, keep the seed cool, stir it twice each day, and it will not sprout to injure it. Roll the seed in plaster or flour to prevent its sticking, and enable the sower to execute his work properly. When the plants come up, care must be taken to keep them clean. When they have acquired some advancement, they must be thinned out; the carrots from 3 to 6 inches; beets 4 to 6; wurtzel from 8 to 12. The beets and wurtzel will do for table use, until the 15th or 20th of August. They should be secured before hard frosts set in—light ones

will not injure them. If not to be kept in a cellar, they must be put in long narrow heaps, with apertures in the top, which must remain open till the weather becomes severe, as they are liable to heat and especially the carrot.

Your Committe has endeavored to point out the reasons why root culture is of general utility, and especially to the wheat growers of Western New York, whose large stacks of straw, unaided by roots, afford very little food for plants. They have likewise endeavored to point out the adaptation of soil, the mode of culture, and likewise how to secure the roots when harvested. Yet, the frequent droughts in summer, the early frosts autumn, the low price of stock, and the high price of labor, are likewise reasons, in the minds of your Committee, why farmers should not go very extensively into the culture of them.

WILLIAM MCVEIGH,
JAMES CAMERON,
WILLIAM HENRY, } *Committee.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

Ladies, Write for the Farmer!

MR. EDITOR:—It gave me pleasure to observe an article, in your May number, from the pen of "A Dairy-woman of Herkimer County"—for, though not originally contributed to the columns of your paper, it is gratifying to learn that there is one female, at least, willing to contribute her influence to sustain the efforts of those engaged in attempts to improve and elevate the business of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. The example is praiseworthy, and deserves imitation.

The idea suggested itself to me, and I venture to express it for the consideration of yourself and your numerous readers, (among whom I conclude there are females of extensive information and cultivated intellect,) that the GENESEE FARMER might be made more interesting, without detracting from its real usefulness, than it is even now, by the aid of some of the well educated wives and daughters of our farmers. I hazard the opinion, subject to correction if wrong, that the conductors and patrons of the Farmer have no particular desire that its pages should be monopolized exclusively by male contributors. Why should not the female have a voice in matters with which she is so intimately connected? And why should she not feel a just pride in giving her influence to so noble a cause?

It is not for me to dictate, and it is with due deference that I suggest that some portion of the Genesee Farmer, either in the Agricultural or Horticultural, or in both departments, be assigned to female contributors, and they be invited to write for the same. And to them I would say, withhold not your influence in a cause which is among the noblest that can enlist the talents of the sons and daughters of men. While so many are ready to devote days and weeks in the composition of tales of fiction—which, to say the least, are of doubtful benefit to the world—are there not some to be found, willing to devote an hour or two for the purpose of improving others in domestic and rural economy?—in those real, substantial, every-day duties of life?

AGRICOLA.

West Bloomfield, May, 1846.

REMARKS.—We thank "Agricola" for the above suggestions. It will give us great pleasure to publish in either department of this journal, any article that will be interesting to the wives and daughters of our subscribers, coming from a female mind and hand. Recollect that it is the little things of every day occurrence that most concern us all. Hints on matters of domestic economy, from their universal application, may be of immense value to civilized society.

WATER PROOF GLUE.—We give the following different methods of preparing a strong glue or cement, that will withstand heat and moisture, from the *Scientific American.*

1. Melt common glue in the smallest possible quantity of water, and add, by drops, linseed oil that has been rendered dry by having a small quantity of litharge boiled in it; the glue being briskly stirred when the oil is added.

2. Glue will resist water to a considerable extent by being dissolved in skimmed milk.

3. The addition of finely levigated chalk to a solution of common glue in water, strengthens it, and renders it suitable for signs or other work that is exposed to the weather.

4. A glue, or cement, that will hold against fire and water, may be made by mixing and boiling together linseed oil and quicklime. This mixture must be reduced to the consistency of soft putty and then spread on tin plates and dried in the shade where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, and must be used while hot.

FARM SCHOOL BOYS.—Among the interesting events of May Day, was that of a visit to the city of 40 (out of 70, the whole number,) Boys from the Farm School. After visiting several places, they were met at 1 o'clock, by Mayor Quincy, in the area of the Merchant's Exchange. Here they went through various exercises; sung a May morning hymn, much to the gratification of numerous spectators, and were very feelingly addressed by the Mayor, who expressed his high satisfaction at their cheerful, healthy, happy appearance, and encouraged them to be obedient, grateful and good boys, contrasting their favored lot with that of others who were exposed to the corrupting influences of the city.—*Boston paper.*

To feed land before it is hungry—to give it rest before it is weary, and to weed it before it becomes foul, are said to be evidences of good farming.

Agricultural Meeting in Homer.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER CUP TO MR. WOOLWORTH.

At a meeting of the farmers and citizens of Homer, at the close of Mr. WOOLWORTH's course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, in March, it was resolved that, as a testimony of gratitude and esteem, they present him with a SILVER CUP. A committee, consisting of Messrs. PARIS BARBER and GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, was appointed to select and purchase the cup. A committee was also appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, consisting of Dr. E. MUNGER, Mr. AMOS RICE and Dr. C. GREEN.

Pursuant to a call of the committees, the farmers met in the Academy Hall, on the evening of the 14th inst., Mr. PARIS BARBER in the chair.—There was present a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. The committee on resolutions presented the following report:

Whereas, S. B. WOOLWORTH has, during the past winter, given a course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, in the lecture room of the Academy, and has politely and generously given to the farmers and citizens in the vicinity the privilege of attending the course gratuitously; and whereas we recognize in this first effort, in this country, of imparting to the cultivators of the soil a knowledge of Chemistry as applied to agriculture, an advance towards that eminence to which we believe the farmers of New York will ultimately arrive; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we have been highly gratified in listening to this very able, lucid and practical course of lectures; that we have felt ourselves instructed in the great "art and mystery" of farming, and believe we may by adopting the principles laid down by the lecturer prosecute our high and noble calling with a fairer prospect of success.

2. That this effort of Mr. WOOLWORTH has not been that of an *adventurer*, for knowing the practical bearings of the principles of Agricultural Chimistry, he was willing to become a laborious pioneer in the noble enterprize of imparting chemical and geological science to farmers, and that, therefore, our gratitude is doubly due to him for this course of lectures.

3. That the clear and familiar manner in which these subjects have been presented—rendering them readily understood by those who had not hitherto attended to Chemistry as a science—fully demonstrates the practicability and usefulness of such courses of lectures.

4. Therefore that we earnestly recommend the institution of a similar course of lectures and instruction as that given by Mr. Woolworth in each of the various adademies and high schools of our State, believing most firmly that the effect would be a most marked elevation of the condition of farmers, both in point of respectability and wealth.

5. That the objections to "book farming" cannot exist in the minds of those who are acquainted with the principles of Chemistry and Geology and their application to agriculture.

6. That, as a testimonial of our gratitude and esteem, we present Mr. Wolworth with a SILVER CUP, of which, though it by no means measures the extent of our regard for him, we beg his acceptance.

The report was followed by a short but highly interesting address by Mr. A. RICE, on the improvements in agriculture within the last quarter of a century. It was truly gratifying to listen to his account of the rapid progress in every department of farming within the last 10 or 15 years, and contrast it with the comparatively low condition in which it existed thirty years ago. What may we not expect, with the present ratio of improvement in the next 25 years? Mr. Rice having been selected by the committee to present the CUP, closed his remarks by a neat and appropriate address to Mr. WOOLWORTH, presenting him a plain but elegent silver cup, bearing on it an appropriate inscription. This was acknowledged by Mr. WOOLWORTH in a few chaste and cogent remarks, stating among other things of interest, that in the course of lectures alluded to, he had presented only some of the leading principles of agricultural science, but that he designed, at the next winter session of the Academy, to enter more fully into the subject and present it in a more extended manner.

We trust that these laudable efforts of Mr. Woolworth will be seconded by a full representation of farmer's sons in the Laboratory, and encouraged by the presence of the tillers of the soil in the vicinity.

A committee was appointed to prepare an account of these proceedings and secure its publication in the papers of the county and the agricultural journals of the State.

By order of the Committee,

Homer, April, 1846. C. GREEN, *Ch'n.*

CRANBERRIES.—This excellent fruit is very productive, and may be successfully propagated in fields and gardens, and indeed in any place and situation almost, where the soil is moderately humid and secure from the stultifying effects of drought. The most successful methods of transplanting the vines is to take them from the meadow in large tufts, and set them in holes from 3 to 4 feet apart. Manure formed from mud or muck from low humid places, and especially from the meadow or bogs where the plants grow spontaneously, is the most salutary of any in its effects, and is generally to be preferred because easily obtained. The fruit of the Cranberry is highly prized. In most markets it commands readily from one to three dollars a bushel.—*Sel.*

MAHOGANY STAIN FOR WOOD.—1. Linseed oil, 2 pounds; alkanet, 3 ounces. Heat them together and macerate for six hours, then add resin, 2 ounces; bees' wax 2 ounces. Boiled oil may be advantageously used instead of the linseed oil.

2. Brazil wood (ground;) water sufficient; add a little alum and potash. Boil.

3. Logwood, 1 part; water, 8 parts. Make a decoction and apply it to the wood; when dry, give it two or three coats of the following varnish; Dragon's-blood, 1 part; spirits of wine 20 parts. Mix.

MAHOGANY VARNISH.—Dark gum anime, 32 parts; dark oil, 100 parts; lithare, 1 part; sugar of lead, 1 part. Boil until stringy, then add, when cooled a little, spirits of turpentine, 175 parts. Mix, and strain well.

Experiments on Sowing Corn for Fodder.

It is not often, in these advancing days of knowledge in farming, that we find a series of experiments conducted with more accuracy than were those which follow. I have procured them from the son of the farmer who conducted them, and the notes are the original ones, in the hand writing of the farmer himself. I wish it were more common for our farmers to make accurate memoranda of every thing they do. But to the experiments. They are as follows.

1. On the 1st of June, 1828, S B. sowed in a drill *bird corn*, very thick, on account of its smallness. The kernels were sown about one inch apart, or, in other words, one kernel to one inch square. The size of the bed sown, was 9½ feet by 3 feet. The produce was cut on the 25th of August, and weighed fifty pounds in the green state. The proportionate produce per acre would be $34\frac{74}{160}$ tons, green fodder.

One month after, say about the twentieth of September, the product weighed, when perfectly dry, 17½ pounds, which would give per acre about 12 tons dry fodder. This kind of Indian corn is called *bird corn*, and half a pint contains 2400 kernels, or 307,200 to the bushel. One quart will sow 66 square feet, and it contains 9600 kernels.

Rhode Island corn is next best, and contains 566 kernels to the half pint. One quart contains 2264, and will sow sixteen square feet.

Eight rowed corn is next, half a pint containing 580 kernels; quart, 2320 kernels, and will sow 16 square feet.

Next is flour corn, half a pint containing 360 kernels; one quart, 1440 kernels, and will sow ten square feet. Southern or gourd seed corn ranks the same as this exactly.

2. Friday, May 29th, 1829. Sowed 19 quarts of flour corn on 150 square feet of ground. It yielded 14 bundles of corn fodder, which weighed 58 pounds. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured on the 4th of October. Yield per acre, 7 tons, 10 cwt., 1 qr., 15 lbs.

3. Friday, May 29th, 1829. Sowed 8 quarts of southern or gourd seed corn on 150 square feet of ground. It yielded 9 bundles, which weighed 38 pounds. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured on the 4th of October. The yield per acre was 4 tons, 18 cwt., 2 qrs., 3 lbs.

4. May 30th, 1829. Sowed eight rowed white corn on 130 square feet of ground. Gathered 12 bundles, which weighed 51 pounds. It was cut on the 8th of September, and secured Oct. 4th. Yield per acre, 7 tons, 12 cwt., 2 qrs., 8 lbs.

In this experiment the quantity sown is not mentioned, but was probably the same as in the 2d experiment.

5. June 12th, 1830. Sowed 3 bushels of tall corn for fodder, on a piece of land 92 by 32 feet. Cut on the 1st of September. Gross weight, 1 ton, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 16 lbs. Neat weight, 579 lbs.

The weather was very dry from the 12th of June to the 1st of September, which is two months, eighteen days. I am confident it was not near half a crop. If it had been sown earlier it would have been better.

I will here add one thing more from the note book of this farmer, for he seems to have been rather a curious man.

May 3, 1832. Counted the grains or kernels in half a pint of broom corn. They are 4850, or 1,241,600 in a bushel.

Now how easy it would be for every farmer to keep a little note book, in which he could put down any thing he does, and preserve it for the benefit of others. It would produce habits of confidence in himself, and encourage such habits in others. Every boy and girl brought up on a farm, should be obliged every day to note down every thing they do, and at night to make up a full journal of the whole day's operations. By this course they would soon become intelligent and observing.—*Am. Quar. Journal.*

Kindness better than Force.—If you want your horse to work well, you must endeavor to make it happy; happiness increases its strength and energies, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find it is weak in any particular point, do not press and harrass the weakness, but show it indulgence. Do not urge it to do more than it is well able, as the more it is compelled to do to-day the less it will do to-morrow. When you find your horse begins to slacken his speed, do not recklessly compel him to maintain it, but think how *you* yourself would like to be thus urged on beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whip strokes; as every blow robs the animal of some of his strength, and continual blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin, and also affect the muscles underneath on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm or leg will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is slower or weaker than the other, do not force it to do as much as the other, but rather slacken the speed, if even it is done by keeping the other horse back; and never use *bearing reins;* they are useless to the driver, vexatious to the horse, and are the cause of many falls; but above all, be not too fond of showing them that you are their master and they your slaves; they know it well enough to their sorrow and without this trouble.

It is important to all invalids to know that castor oil may easily be taken mingled with orange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and other modes of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

Reed Burritt's Paular Merino Buck "Major."

MR. EDITOR:—The accompanying drawing is a very correct portrait of one of my stock bucks. It was taken by S. W JEWETT, of Vermont, by whom he was bred. It is designed to represent him in his fleece at 10 months growth. He is three years old, and for size, symmetry, heft of fleece, and uniformity of fineness, he is seldom if ever equalled. He took one of the premiums at the New York State Fair, last Septemer, and in October following the first premium at our County Fair. He was shorn when a yearling, but the weight of that fleece I do not know.—At two years old he was not shorn; of course the fleece that is now on him will be two years growth next month, (June.) He will not shear as heavy this year, accordingly, as if he had been shorn last year. It will probably weigh 16 or 18 pounds. His wool is now full six inches long on his sides, and very thick, but not as thick as it would be had he been shorn last year.

When I purchased "Major" of Mr. JEWETT, in April 1845, I also bought of him a yearling buck and 14 ewes, 10 of which were with lamb by his celebrated buck "Fortune." At the same time I bought 13 ewes of J. T. RICH, of Vt., which were with lamb by his noted buck "Consul," the sire of "Major" and "Fortune."—Also, in October last, I purchased of Mr. Jewett five ewes, and five of Mr. Rich, which, with the lambs that I have raised, gives me a flock of about 60 of pure bred Spanish ewes, and of the Paular stock. The yearling buck that I had of Mr. Jewett last year, sheared 7 lbs. 14 oz., well washed on the back; the ewes gave a fraction less than 5 lbs. each, and were shorn two weeks earlier than they were the year before in Vt.

This Paular variety is allowed to be the largest, best formed, and heavier shearers than any other kind of Merinos. They are a very hardy animal, and always look full and plump, if they can get any thing to eat, and are able to shift on very scanty keep. They are also very tame and docile; a fence three feet high is sufficient to keep them. They are very prolific, fond of their young, and good milkers. Their lambs are strong and easily raised; it is seldom that we lose over 4 or 5 per cent. The weight of my fleeces this year I will give you in time for your July number.

And now permit me to say to the wool growers who wish to obtain good and pure bred Merino buck lambs next fall, that I shall be happy to accommodate them. I have been very careful to obtain not only the *simon pure*, but of the best quality. I gave $25 per head for the ewes that I bought with lamb, and the expense of getting them here (over 300 miles,) was $3 per head more. And now if I ask $10 per head for my buck lambs, that are first quality, I presume no one will think me unreasonable; and as I live

near the Seneca Lake, can ship them to any port to which they may be ordered.

Very respectfully yours,

REED BURRITT.

Burdett, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE POTATO DISEASE. By THOMAS CROFT, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE Author of the above has contrived to condense many historical facts connected with the Potato Disease within the small compass of eight pages, and a prescription of appropriate remedies. His theory is that the disease arises from a deficiency of *alkalies*, although he speaks of an excess of *carbonic acid*. In regard to the excess of acid, the evidence is not satisfactory to our mind; but that there is, very generally, a lack of *potash*, *soda* and *lime*, or of alkalies, in all old fields, we entertain no doubt. Wood ashes, salt, lime, and charcoal are remedies mainly relied on as preventives.

The Author copies our prescription for this malady from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1844, and remarks published in the August number of the Cultivator, in 1845. As the substance of those remarks have not been given in the Farmer, we may say that in 200 bushels of potatoes nature uses 63 lbs. of pure *potash* as a chemical agent to transform *carbon*, *oxygen* and *hydrogen* into Starch. The formation of starch and sugar in plants needs to be studied by every practical farmer.

TO DESTROY WORMS ON TREES.—Take six or eight quarts of strong lye in an old pail, and dissolve in it a pint of soap. Nail a stout piece of cloth like the fragment of an old carpet, or quilted coat collar, to the end of a long pole, by wrapping the cloth once or twice around, and leaving a loose, dangling portion, 12 or 15 inches long. The cloth should be strong to prevent its tearing on the spikes of limbs. By wetting this swab in the pail of lye, it can be wrapped about nests of worms in a way that will kill the whole family, if applied early in the morning or near sunset. At these seasons of the day the worms are at home.

No one should permit insects to harbor in his fruit trees and consume their foliage.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of this Society:—

"*Resolved*, That no premium shall be given on fine wooled sheep, except the sheep shall have been sheared at the last preceeding shearing season; that the fleeces be shown; that the date of the shearing and the age of the fleece be given; that on the sheep and fleece jointly the premiums be awarded; that the committee consist of five, two of whom, at least, as the committee shall be originally constituted, shall be staplers, and if practicable shall be so at the time of the action of the committee; that satisfactory evidence of the age and identity of the fleeces; time of shearing and age of the sheep, be furnished to the committee, or there shall be no premium awarded."

The Wheat Crop.

THE insect, or wheat fly, is doing considerable injury to the wheat crop of this section of country. Indeed the injury has been so great as to induce some of our best wheat growers in Wheatland to plow up their fields and sow spring crops. It is a common remark among the farmers of this town, that they sowed their wheat last autumn ten days too early, beginning to seed about the first of September. Beside the Hessian fly, we have found two worms feeding on the roots of wheat plants.

We are happy to learn from an intelligent correspondent, (a part of whose note we publish below,) that both wheat and fruit are very promising in Michigan.

DR. EDITOR:—The Wheat is looking very finely indeed throughout the State, and the quantity sown last fall far exceeds that of any previous year. Spring wheat, oats, flax, rape and grass give promise of a large yield. Present appearances indicate an abundance of apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c. Indeed, this portion of the regions of sun-down will have so large a surplus of all the good things of this world, that we can afford to be liberal to any of our eastern friends who will emigrate this year.

O. C. COMSTOCK, JR.

Marshall, Mich., May 18, 1846.

Good Farming.

IN a letter enclosing pay for a number of subscribers to this paper, Master JAMES L. INGALSBE of South Hartford, Washington county—a lad only 12 years old—communicates the following interesting facts:—

"Mr. C. Gregory of this town sowed last season four bushels of oats on an acre of ground.—He harvested and threshed the produce of the acre, and it measured *one hundred and one bushels* and a few quarts. He also planted three acres of the same kind of land with corn, the season previous, and sold of the produce of the three acres *two hnndred and forty bushels* of corn, exclusive of a few bushels of unsound ears. Will not this specimen of Old Washington compare well with the far famed Genesee? I ought to say the soil is muck about two feet in depth, resting on a clay pan.

Excuse me, Sir, for this scribbling. I shall read your paper, and do what I can to get my friends to subscribe for it.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

JAMES L. INGALSBE."

We shall be happy to hear from "*James*," at all times; and if he wishes to study the analysis of soils *practically*, and the best method of transforming grass, grain and roots, into flesh, fat, milk and wool, we shall be gratified to receive him as a pupil at the Western New York Agricultural School.

From the Providence Transcript.

Butter Making.

THE annexed article is from one of our most experienced and intellectual agriculturists. Of his successful practice we can attest, as we never saw finer butter, not even in Philadelphia, than we have eaten at his hospitable mansion.

Milk Apartments, &c.—The milk cellar should be deep, well ventilated, and dry; the bottom covered with stone flagging. Bricks will absorb milk, and other liquids that may fall upon them, and will soon contract mildew, the smell of which, like the odor of cheese, vegetables, fish, or foul air of any kind, will be imparted to the cream and butter. Over this celler should stand the dairy room, with shelves to set milk upon in cool weather; the cellar is to be used during the extremes of heat and cold. The temperature of the milk apartment, if possible, should never be above 65° nor below 45°. Set kettles should not stand in the dairy-room; neither should cheese-making, nor cleansing milk-vessels be done there, but in a convenient room near by.

Cream may be kept good much longer, if it be kept in a white oak vessel, with a tight cover, and a faucet or tap near the bottom, to draw off the milk when it settles, before the customary daily stirring. The quality of the butter is much improved by this management. If the milk be not drawn off, and it be churned with the cream, the butter will be longer in coming, and it will show specks of sour curd, taste like cheese, and will soon become rancid. Butter will come quickly at all seasons of the year, if the cream be of a temperature of from 60° to 70°; to this end, use hot water in winter, and ice in summer; *but never add either to the cream, in or out of the churn.*

Salt.—Pure salt chrystalizes into perfect cubes. All other forms of chrystalization found in common salt, arise from impurities; those of a needle shape in Liverpool bag, or blown salt, indicate the presence of lime, magnesia, &c. One great cause of the failure in making good butter, may be traced to the use of impure salt. Rock salt, and the large lumps of Turk's Island, washed, dried, and finely pulverized, are preferable to all other kinds, being highly preservative, and hardening the butter, so that it will be sooner ready to work over in warm weather. The Liverpool bag or blown salt, the Salina salt in small bags from New York, and the fine part of every kind of imported salt, contain a great portion of impurity. Less than one ounce of pure salt, is sufficient for a pound of butter; many put in but half an ounce.

In the manufacture of cheese, a preference is sometimes given to Liverpool bag or blown salt. This contains salts of lime and magnesia, which attract moisture from the air, and have the desirable effect of softening the cheese, and the pungent bitter taste which they impart to it, is an improvement, in the estimation of some.

General Remarks.—The cream should not rise more than 36 hours; it should be sweet when taken off, and sweet when churned; yet there is a degree of maturity to be acquired by keeping.

The kegs for packing butter should be made of white oak, bilging in the form of casks for the more perfect exclusion of air, and convenience of transportation. If the butter is not to be sent to a warm climate, or a foreign market, let the bilging kegs have moveable covers, to accommodate inspection; they should be soaked in strong brine, made also of pure salt, in order that justice may be done to the purchasers in tare, and to save the butter from being spoiled for one or two inches deep all around, from its contact with dry wood. In case the wood is anything but white oak, there is danger of its giving an unpleasant taste to the whole. For the convenience of families, the size should vary from twenty-five to fifty pounds. A keg of butter is exposed to the air for a long time, while on broach in a small family, and the bottom, in consequence, becomes rancid.

The consumer will cheerfully pay an extra price for one hundred pounds of butter, packed in four kegs instead of one. No salt should be put on the sides, bottom, or between the layers. If the kegs are made with covers, put a cloth over the top, and cover that with pure fine salt.—Keep a cloth wet with strong brine over the butter, while the keg is filling, to exclude the air. The practice of washing butter is not approved of in Europe: it destroys its fragrance and sweetness by dissolving the sugar of milk, which it is said is always present in good butter. It is practiced in Holland, when the article is designed for exportation to India; then the operation is usually performed with cold strong limpid brine made of pure salt and pure water; water that has lime in it will not answer, as the lime is readily absorbed by the butter.

To exclude the air more effectually during the process of putting down, let a little melted sweet butter be run into the cavity, where the bottom, head and staves come together, then after each layer is completed, let the dairy-woman pass her finger round so as to press the butter hard and close against the side.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Profits of Poultry.

HAVING seen frequent articles in your paper where the Poland Top-Knot fowls were highly recommended as layers, I was induced in the spring of 1844 to purchase some eight or ten of them in order to test the difference, if any, between them and the common breed. From observation I soon became satisfied that they were rightly called "everlasting layers," from the fact that while the latter were continually annoying

me with a desire to sit, the former showed no signs of it, but continued laying during the whole season. I raised a number of chickens during the summer, and in the fall found my number of Top-Knots had increased to 30, including two cocks. The balance of my poultry I disposed of, and more out of curiosity than any thing else, I concluded to keep an exact account of eggs received for one year, from Jan. 1, 1845. My number averaged but twenty-six, five of them having died during the year. My receipts were as follows:

January,	135	July,	361
February,	142	August,	311
March,	418	September,	284
April,	549	October,	104
May,	566	November,	51
June,	534	December,	32

Making ..... 3,487 eggs.

Reckoning them at one shilling per dozen, which price they command three months in a year in our market, they would amount to the sum of $36,32

Deduct 13 bushels each of corn and barley, at 40 cts., 10,40

Leaving a balance of $25,92

My yard occupies about one square rod of ground, a part of which is enclosed with rough boards to afford them shelter in stormy weather, and containing their nests and roosts, with an abundant supply of lime, sand, gravel, food and drink, which is always before them. They are not allowed to run out during any part of the season, and their desire for animal food is satisfied with now and then a sheep's pluck, and a supply of sour milk, of which they are extremely fond.

As regards the preservation of eggs perfectly fresh, and with very little trouble, for six or eight months during the year, or from March to December, I would recommend the following, having thoroughly proved it the past season:—For every two galls. water add three pints salt, one quart newly slacked lime, and a table spoonful of cream of tartar. Let the keg stand in a cool part of the cellar, putting in your eggs from time to time, and brine sufficient to cover them. If they are fresh when put in, they will come out so after any reasonable length of time, as fresh and handsome as new laid eggs.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH ANNIN.

Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

SHEEP.—Among the articles of freight by the Mediator, which arrived on Sunday, were ten full blood merino sheep from the celebrated flock of Lord Weston, England, imported by S. W. Jewett, Esq., an enterprising wool grower of Weybridge, Vt. The origin of Lord Weston's flock was a gift of forty ewes from his Majesty George the third, and they were selected by his lordship from 500 which had been sent by the Cortez of Spain to the king, more than thirty years since. The sheep in question arrived in excellent condition, and were yesterday forwarded north to their owner.—*N. Y. Com.*

Dead Animals.

ANIMAL matter contains every element that is necessary to grow every plant known. In it are phosphate and carbonate of lime, ammonia, carbon, in short, in the best form, all the essentials of vegetable growth. Whenever a fowl, cat, dog, sheep, pig, horse, or cow dies, let the carcase be cut up, and added to the manure heap. The carcase of a single horse will turn loads of useless muck or peat into manure, richer than any ordinary barnyard dung. Why then suffer it to decay uselessly and annoyingly? It is true it is not lost, for the gases that taint the air are appropriated by plants; but the farmer who owned the animal gets but a small portion of what should be all his own. Why will he waste the *dead* energies of the horse, when he has lost the living ones?

If our readers will heed what we say, they will not suffer dead animals to annoy the eye and disgust the nose hereafter. Bury them in the manure heap; add some quick lime to hasten decay, and charcoal dust or plaster to absorb the gases, and much will be gained in the good appearance of the farm and in the quality of the manure. If your neighbor be so improvident as to waste a dead animal, beg it of him, that it may not be detrimental to health and useless to vegetation. Laws should be passed to compel the saving of this most powerful of fertilizers, when common sense and decency fail to do it.

Whenever it is desirable to hasten decay, and rapidly turn animal matter into manure, sulphuric acid may be used. This would be too expensive (although the acid is cheap) for farm purposes, but may be employed for the garden, where expense is not so important. It is frequently desirable to have a rich manure in the garden, and it is not at hand. Animal matter put into sulphuric acid will in a few hours furnish it. Every house will supply much refuse animal matter.—To this, rats, mice, feathers, hair, bones, horns, &c., may be added. If the garbage of a slaughter-house can be got, it should be. All these will soon be reduced to an available state, be inoffensive, and add great fertility to the soil where used. The requisite quantity of acid may be ascertained by experiment—about 10 or 15 lbs. is usually allowed for 100 lbs. of animal matter.—*Am. Ag.*

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Among the cargo of the ship Elizabeth, which was cleared on Tuesday for Liverpool, by J. P. Whitney, says the New Orleans Picayune, were three bales of raw silk. It was sent for export from Ohio, where large quantities are now annually raised and manufactured. The whole valley of the Ohio is well adapted to the production of silk, and much attention is already given to its culture in western Virginia and in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The price of cocoons and of raw silk is regularly quoted in the Louisville price current.

Indian Meal in Great Britain.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette speculates in this wise on the introduction of Indian corn among the English and Irish people:

Well, when some thousand bushels of this Indian Corn reach the store houses of England, and are thence distributed into the meal-tubs and kneading-troughs of the laborers, and the swelling heap shows a double quantity, for the same cost, of ordinary flour or meal, who shall tell them of its use? Who shall say to the housewife, "thus shalt thou mix the material, and so shalt thou mould the loaf." Who shall enter into the little laboratory of the workingman's house, and lecture the practical chemist upon the affinities of salt and lard, hot water and Indian meal, and who will tell her how long she must submit her combination to the action of fire, that it may be for the comfort of her household? Alas, she would be as ignorant of all the arts, parts, and processes of that work, as were the uninitiated of the Eleusyman mysteries.

Some time after the introduction of tea into Massachusetts, a citizen from Cape Cod came up to Boston, to trade off his fish. The merchant persuaded him to take a pound of tea among other articles of household requirements. "I've heard of the article," said the Cape Cod man, "but how is it to be cooked?"

"It must be boiled," said the merchant, "and is always used when company comes."

The tea was taken home, and it was resolved to be hospitable. Company was invited to spend the day. At dinner, a fine piece of boiled beef, and another of good fat pork, with an accompaniment of potatoes and carrots, graced the table. "And now," said the host, as he looked in triumph first to his wife, and then to his guest, whom he served bountifully with the viands before them, "help Mrs. Basset to something from that dish."

The pewter spoon was thrust into a dish of well boiled tea leaves, from which the water had been carefully strained, and each, from the archi-trichlinous down to the youngest guest, was served with a quantity of the Chinese weed, real green souchong.

"Taste of that," said the worthy host, "it is *tea*, such as the quality in Boston and Plymouth make such a fuss about.

Each mumbled a little of the herbage, and carefully rinsed it down with cider, but none ventured to criticise the new addition to the dinner table.

"Will you have some more, my dear?" said the good lady to her husband.

"Not a leaf more—that plateful cost four and six-pence, and if it were not for the name of tea, I would as lief have turnip tops for my greens as that stuff. It is monstrous hard chewing and not over palateable after all."

And so, or even worse, it may be in England, with the corn meal of this country. It may be made up into form, or mixed in dilution, until poverty itself will grow sick of the ingredients.

Would it not be well, as soon as the adoption of Sir Robert Peel's plan shall be known, to send messengers on a mission of love and profit, to England, to instruct housekeepers in the use of Indian corn? The New England Envoy Extraordinary shall teach the people how to build the "lofty loaf of brown bread"—how to mingle the milk, the molasses, and the meal, (luscious alliteration) and to compose the "baked pudding." The messenger from Maryland would instruct in the formation of "pones," and he of Virginia lecture upon the composition and baking of "hoe-cakes," and South Carolina instruct in the fabrication and use of "Johnny Cakes."

And thus the poor, and meagre tribe, that had shrivelled up on oat meal gruel, or been drenched by sour flour and poisoned ale, will grow rugged, red, and rampant upon the blood-warming and flesh giving meal of maize. There, the mountain brown loaf of New England would make the crazy table of the weaver groan by its weight, though it were ever so "light;" here the "pone" and "johnny-cake" would give grace to the tea equipage of the poor woman, while her children would grow ruddy upon hasty pudding and milk. Hasty pudding!

"Oh how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call it mush."

The Wife of the Christian.—Chateaubriand, in his eloquent work entitled "Genie du Christianisme," has this beautiful picture of the wife of a Christian.

"The wife of a Christian is not a simple mortal; she is a mysterious, extraordinary, angelic being; the flesh of the flesh, the blood of the blood of the husband. Man in uniting himself to her regains a part of his substance; his soul as well as his body are incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; he combats the enemies of his country and labors in the fields; but he does not understand the details of domestic life; his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence. He has his crosses, and the partner of his couch is there to soften them; his days may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross, and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the majestic oak with their oderiferous garlands. Finally, the christian pair live united, and in death are not separable; in the dust they lie side by side, and their souls are re-united beyond the limits of the tomb."

To make hard water soft—add to 1 bucket of water, warmed, one ounce of carbonate of soda, which renders it soft as rain water.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

Injurious Insects.

One of the greatest drawbacks on the pleasures as well as the profits of gardening, is the continual depredations of insects. Those who have planted and reared up into a fruitful state fine Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum trees, and seen the entire crop of fruit destroyed by the *Curculio*, will readily acknowledge this to be the case. This insect wages a dealy war against the fruits above mentioned, and attacks even the Peach, the Cherry and the Apple. Almost every fruit grower has now become familiar with this insect, and with the remedy considered most effectual, viz: jarring the tree every morning, causing them to drop off on a cloth spread underneath to receive them, when they can be caught and killed. We make a regular business of attending to our trees in this way, and are trying the experiment of syringing the trees frequently with tobacco water and other mixtures: besides, in the spring we salted the ground as strongly as we dare, all around the trees where the insect is supposed to be burrowing during the winter. The most vigilant attention is necessary. We are glad to see the attention of people turned in earnest to these matters. We have never seen so much timely care given to the destruction of caterpillars as we have this spring. This is owing to the spirit of improvement that is now abroad on all matters pertaining to fruit culture, and the spread of information on these subjects.

In a few weeks the leaves of the Pear and Cherry will be attacked with a *slug worm*. These filthy insects, if not instantly destroyed, will strip the trees of their foliage and stop their growth. We have seen Cherry trees in mid-summer look as though scathed by lightning. We find that sifting quick lime or ashes over them proves effectual, and this should be done at once, and repeated until all are destroyed.

Next comes the *Aphis*, or plant louse—a troublesome customer in green houses, but there very easily destroyed by fumigating with tobacco.—Out of doors, on trees, they must be managed differently. Strong soap suds will soon kill them, and can be applied with a syringe or by dipping the tops or branches infested with the aphis into the pail containing the wash.

While on this subject we cannot refrain from adding the following extract from an Address on Injurious Insects, by Noyes Darling, of New Haven, Ct., which we find published in part in the May number of Hovey's Magazine:—

"Next to be considered is an insect that does not devour the leaves of trees, but sucks out their juices. It is the Plant-louse, (Aphis.) It is to be seen on the underside of the leaves of almost every species of plant. And there is appropriated to almost every species of plant its distinct species of aphis. Thus the cabbage-louse is wholly unlike that of the peach; which again is quite different from that of the plum. They exist of every color, green, black, blue, brown, brick-red and crimson—of all sizes from that of a pea-bug to that of a mite just visible—naked, or covered with meal or wool. Trees are not often killed by it, but they are checked in their growth, and made to become crooked and deformed. When the plant-lice fasten themselves upon the roots of herbaceous plants, as some species do, they prove fatal. The ladies may have observed their China Asters in particular, to turn yellow, stop growing and finally perish, without any visible cause. The grower of watermelons, too, sees the leaves of his vines become smooth and glassy, and after a few days die. This is caused by the *aphis* on the roots of the Aster and Melon. The powers of increase, given to this insect, cannot be contemplated without amazement. Reaumur, from the most careful observation, estimated that a single aphis might be the progenitor of near six thousand millions in one summer.—Well might Dr. Darwin fear that 'their countless numbers might, in process of time, destroy the vegetable world.'—And yet, perhaps, there is no insect so completely in our power as this. We have only to put in practice the great rule of farmers, *to do every thing at the proper time*, and we protect our plants wholly from this insect with little labor. You see, to-day, a plant-louse upon the leaf of a cherry tree. You neglect to destroy it, and to-morrow there are 25—in 22 days more, there are 50,000, and in one day after that, there are more than 100,000. A touch of your finger, on the first day of the month, may save you, therefore, the labor of a week, with soap-suds and syringes, at the end of the month. *Destroy the first that come in spring, and the business of killing plant-lice is finished for the season.* We are informed by Huber, that the ants of Switzerland take into their keeping several species of plant-louse, which they tend with the utmost care for the sake of their honey, as a dairyman tends his cows for their milk. We have evidence that the small brown ants which you see coursing up and down the stems of cherry and peach trees, with great animation, take charge of some of our plant-lice, in a similar manner, particularly those of the cherry tree, and those on roots—that the ants house them in winter, and place them on leaves at the opening of spring. Accordingly, the aphis generally is first to be found very near the ground. There search them out and destroy them. If unfortunately they escape your attention till they have multiplied to a considerable extent, you may still master them with proper applications. One of the best of these applications for trees, is *a strong solution of whale-oil soap. The ends of the branches may be bent over, and held in the soap-water about a fourth of a minute.* A small paint brush, dipped in the wash, may be used in some cases, especially on cabbages, and on the branches of pear trees, infested with that species, which collects about the buds, and produces a black rust. Common soap-suds, warm and strong, will serve to kill the aphis, but it is apt to kill leaves also. A decoction of tobacco is a sure destroyer of the aphis. It cannot be used upon leaves;* but nothing, perhaps, is better to pour around the roots of plants, when those parts are infested by the insect. President Dwight preserved his watermelons 'by frequently drenching the earth immediately round the roots, with a strong decoction of burdock leaves and elder twigs.' Ladies may call upon their friends who use cigars, to *puff the smoke upon the rose-bushes*, and thus 'do the state some service.' Several insects are appointed by Providence to assist us in keeping the aphis in check. Two only will be noticed at present. One is the speckled bug, about the size and shape of a half-pea, called by children Lady-bird, (Coccinella.) The other is a beautiful green fly, (Chrysopa *perla*,) with eyes of gold and wings of lace, but fetid almost as the squash-bug. The eggs of this fly are hung by threads, about a quarter of an inch long, to the underside of leaves. You will be careful not to harm those useful insects."

* This is a mistake. We have used it on the leaves of Plum and Cherry trees strong enough to kill the *aphis* instantly.—Ed.

"Amicus" is informed that the Apple left at our office, under the name of *Rock Apple*,—from the orchard of the late Nathaniel Gorham of Canandaigua,—is the Yellow Newtown Pippin.

Sowing Flower Seeds.

WE extract the folllowing article from the London "Gardeners' Chronicle," edited by Professor LINDLEY. Complaints are universal, every year, on the subject of the vegetation of flower seeds. Indeed we have, time and again, experienced serious disappointment ourselves, and felt disposed to blame the seedsman, when the fault was our own. Our hot and comparatively dry climate requires more care in sowing delicate seeds than that of England, and the directions given in the following article are equally and even more important to be followed here than there.

In addition to the mere matter of flower seed sowing, the article below contains suggestions of general practical utility to both the Farmer and Gardener, and is worthy of careful consideration.—ED. —

"How am I to sow my flower-seeds?" "I have had some beautiful seeds given to me, but I have no gardener, and I don't know what to do with them." "I don't know how it is, but my gardener never *can* get his seeds to grow.—What *shall* I do?" "How deep, sir, *would* you advise me to bury my seeds?"

Such are the sounds of woe with which our ears are not uncommonly assailed. That information is much wanted in this matter is most certain; that endless mistakes follow in the train of all vague directions nobody can doubt; that seed-sowing does demand some "knack" and practice we readily admit, and therefore we shall on this occasion utter no *vox ambigua*, but cut the matter short by saying "Don't bury your seeds at all!"

We can quite imagine the surprise that this announcement will occasion in some minds; but we presume to hope that when we have been heard to an end, the recommendation will not be thought so paradoxical as it appears to be.

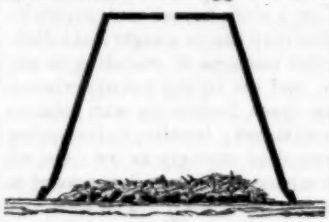
Let us, in the first place, ask why seeds *are* buried alive under clods of earth? Does Nature thus inter them? And if so, who or what is her grave-digger? When the acorn falls it has no power of wriggling into a hole in the ground, and when the Chickweed scatters its tiny seeds, they lie and grow where they fall. What reasons, then, *can* gardeners have for making themselves seminal sextons?

"Reasons!" says the man of learning, "I will give you fifty; firstly, a seed must have darkness and oxide of hydrogen in order to germinate; under these influences its C combines with the O of the latter, and forms CO_2 which is extricated; then diastase comes into play, and the amylaceous particles are saccharified; thirdly"—but hold—enough of that. "Reasons!" says Mr. POLYANTHUS, the gardener, "Why how are you to keep the birds off if you do not bury seeds? or the mice? or such vermin? How are you to keep them moist when they first chip the shell? How are they to hold to the soil when they have got a root? Reasons enough are these, I think."

Certainly. But, then, cannot all these objects be secured by other means than burial? Let us see.

We want fine dry soil. First provide that; get the ground level, and press it gently with a piece of tile or glass. If it contains stones or clods remove them. If your seeds are very small, sift over it a little silver sand, or peat; upon this scatter the seeds *thinly*. If they are excessively small, mix them before sowing with dry sand or peat in order to separate them; and again with gentleness press all flat.

Then provide some coarse Moss—any sort will do, but Bog-moss or Sphagnum is the best—having previously soaked it in boiling water to kill insects or their eggs. Press it till its wetness is exchanged for dampness, and then, while warm, scatter it *loosely* over the seeds. Press it down, invert



over the Moss a common garden pot, lay a tile on the hole, and the operation is performed.

But the little aparatus thus contrived must be watched. In a day or two lift up the pot, raise the Moss, and examine the seeds. If the Moss is dry, which is not likely to happen, again damp it with *warm* water. If all is still, have patience. Thus go on until you find your seeds *beginning* to grow. Then remove the tile from the hole in your pot, and leave them for another day.—At the end of that time you will possibly find that the seeds have grown much more; if so, take away a part of the Moss, so as to give the young things more air and light. The next day, raise the pot on one side, so as to open it to the south. This may be done with a stone placed beneath its front edge; but do not raise it all round, because if you do the strong current of air setting over your seedlings and through the hole in the pot will chill them. As soon as you find the seedlings green and plump and stout, the Moss may be entirely removed and the pot raised higher. And very soon that, too, may be quite dispensed with, unless there are frosts at night, or bitter dry easterly winds by day. In the former case, replace the pot every night and take it off again in the morning; in the latter, it is wise to place a little screen between the plants and the wind. For this purpose a pantile is a capital thing, but a piece of board, or any such matter, will do.

In this way you secure all that you want in order to get a hardy seed to grow:—Darkness, moisture, air, warmth; and afterwards moisture, air, light, and shelter.

Let no one say that large seeds cannot thus be raised. The finest Oaks spring from Acorns dropped in the forest and covered by a few leaves. The Sycamore, the Ash, the Beech, the Horse Chestnut will all sow themselves wherever their seeds can stick to the ground until a coverlet of leaves is moistened by an April shower and warmed by an April sun. Neither have such seeds any difficulty in steadying themselves by their roots; a long fang is driven by vital impulse into the earth, and it is to that, and not to a bit of the buried neck of the stem that the seedling trusts for support and nourishment.

We will only add one word. Those who have ever attempted to sow seeds upon rockwork, know to their cost how very difficult it is to make such seeds take root. The method now proposed answers the end completely, and it is the only plan which, in difficult cases, does succeed. *Experto crede Roberto.*

THE AMERICAN FLORA; or History of Plant and Wild Flowers of America. By A. B. Strong, M. D.

The study of Botany, as a general thing, is considered, when considered at all, as entirely foreign to the cultivator of the soil, and worthy only of the attention of young ladies at boarding schools who may pursue it a little for their amusement in leisure hours. It requires but a moments reflection to convince every one of ordinary intelligence that this is a false conclusion. Botany consists not only in giving plants their proper names and arranging them under their respective classes and orders, but it includes their organization and the entire phenomena of the vegetable world. This gives another character to Botany and places it in the position it ought to occupy as one of the most important studies which can claim the attention of every farmer and gardener who wishes to pursue his vocation intelligbly.

The enlightened agriculture of the present day is distinguished by the attention which is given to the *organization of soils.* It is believed that the cultivator, to be successful in improving his land, must know its constituent parts: hence we see analysis take the first rank among the investigations of agricultural students. The great object in improving and preparing soils is to facilitate the growth of plants, and if it be necessary, to know the character, organization and constituent parts of the soil. It appears no less so to know the character, structure and habits of plants to be grown. But the cultivator should not only be familiar with the botany of the useful plants, but even of the noxious weeds, in order that he may more easily subdue and exterminate them.

But aside from the *practical utility* of this science in the economy of Agriculture and Horticulture, it is well worthy of general attention. The vegetable world presents a wonderful field for research. No other human study is better calculated to refine and elevate the mind. It seems strange indeed that intelligent, knowledge seeking people, should spend their entire lives in the country, practically engaged in rural pursuits—surrounded on all sides by the most beautiful productions of the earth, from the humble violet in the grass, to the towering, majestic oak, the emblem of might—without giving a moments consideration to their wonderful and beautiful structure. The man who is contented to plod along mechanically, wilfully blind to the beauties that are spread before him and around him, surely mistakes his destiny, and tramples beneath his feet much of the happiness he might enjoy here. We would not have people become enthusiasts on the subject, or bestow on it attention claimed by other matters of more immediate importance; but we do desire to see every one, whose business is to till the soil, devote a reasonable share of attention to a subject an acquaintance with which cannot fail to promote both their interest and happiness.

We hope the teachers who are now trained at the expense of the State will be qualified to instruct the rising generation in the study of botany. It should be taught, and that properly and practically, in every school in the land. No man should be allowed to go forth as a teacher into an agricultural district, without this qualification.—Boys are required to spend many a valuable hour in trying to remember when such and such a hero was born, and how and when he died, &c., that we know by experience to be time almost lost, while studies of the greatest practical importance and refining influence are wholly neglected.

These thoughts have been suggested by the appearance of "The American Flora," two numbers of which are before us. It is got up in an attractive and beautiful style, and will be a valuable aid to the botanical student. Each number contains five well executed colored engravings, taken from nature. Scientific and general descriptions, medical properties and uses, botanical and common names, natural order, and class and order according to the Linnæn system,—all are given in a plain, concise manner.

Those who wish a useful and at the same time a beautiful periodical, should immediately subscribe for this. Every number will bring you five fine engravings, and make you acquainted with the names, history, qualities and uses of five new plants. Is not this worth 25 cents? Surely it is. It is published on the first of every month by Strong & Bidwell, New York, at $3 a year, or 25 cents each number. For sale by D. M. Dewey, Arcade News Room, Rochester.

Hovey's Magazine announces a new work, entitled "*The Trees of America, Pictorially, Botanically and Entomologically Delineated,*" *&c.* By D. J. Browne, author of the Sylvia Americana. The work will no doubt be an interesting one to all who are engaged, less or more, in the cultivation of trees. As soon as it comes along here, we will apprize our readers.

Buffalo Horticultural Society.

The first exhibition of this Society for the season, was held on Wednesday, 20th May.

We had the pleasure of being present on the occasion, and can say that it was, all things considered, quite creditable to the society. The day was unfavorable; being cold and windy, many were prevented from bringing out their best plants, and not a few, we presume, were prevented from coming out themselves. It was early in the season, too, and difficult to make a very large exhibition.

A new and commodius building has been erected, in a cheap, temporary manner, in the rear of Messrs. McArthurs' pleasure garden, where the exhibition was held, and where it is designed to exhibit regularly in future. It is quite spacious, and when completed, will make a fine show-room.

Members of the society are admitted free, with their families, to all the exhibitions; others are charged one shilling admission. This, where the exhibitions are held monthly, or, sometimes, semi-monthly, aids in raising a fund to aid the society in carrying out its objects. No premiums are given—all seem to be satisfied with having contributed to the interest of the exhibition. From the taste and activity manifested by the officers of the society, and the interest taken in the matter by a large number of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Buffalo, we have every reason to expect it will be a permanent and useful institution.

The ladies are foremost among its friends.—They constitute the greatest number of exhibitors; and the elegant boquets were arranged by their own hands. The show-room, too, was rendered attractive by their continual presence.

Among the principal exhibitors we might mention the following:

Mr. Elihu Tyler, Florist, had the largest assortment of house plants, consisting of fine roses, geraniums, cactus, &c.

Mr. A. Bryant, Nurseryman, a beautiful basket of tulips, and a pyramid of miscellaneous flowers, besides house plants and asparagus.

Mr. B. Hodge, Nurseryman, cut flowers, house plants, cactus, &c.; some fine seedling and Tobolsk rhubarb, and a basket of 8 or 10 varieties of apples.

Mrs. Lewis F. Allen, (lady of the President of the society,) several fine boquets of house plants; and from Mrs. Lewis Eaton, Mrs. Millard Fillmore, Mrs. H. Pratt, Mrs. E. Ford, Mrs. C. C. Bristol, Mrs. Thomas, (lady of the Secretary of the society,) Mrs. S. C. Love and others, beautiful boquets.

A very pretty wreath from Miss Rogers.

W. R. Coppock, Esq., exhibited a magnificent calla, showing an unusual size of leaf, which he said he watered with guano. Mr. C. is quite an enthusiastic amateur—has a green house and grapery for his own amusement, and takes much interest in whatever relates to rural affairs.

The President of the society deserves great credit for the personal attention, and real, heartfelt interest which he takes in building up the society.

We found him before the room was open, busy fitting up and making the necessary preparations with his own hands; and during the whole day and evening, he remained encouraging by precept and example.

Why would it not be a good plan for our society to erect such a building? It would cost but a trifle. We have more materials for making fine shows than the people of Buffalo, if we would but concentrate them—get them together at one time and in one place. Our ladies will come forward and assist on such occasions as well as those of Buffalo, and we might have delightful monthly or semi-monthly meetings. Hundreds of our people will give a shilling for the privilege of going into a *garden* where nothing is to be seen, nor nothing enjoyed, but a promenade on a gravel walk. How much more readily would they pay for seeing a fine exhibition of fruits and flowers! The Buffalo Society keeps open in the evening; and at the close, the boquets presented are sold for its benefit. We hope our society will make immediate arrangements for a grand exhibition in June or July, as may be deemed advisable, and imitate, in union and energy, our Buffalo neighbors.

We give this notice for the benefit of all, and particularly with a view to stir up a proper spirit in Rochester.

FOREST TEACHINGS.

A SCRAP FOR THE SENTIMENTAL.

Afar away in the greenwood shade
There is pleasant company—
The bending elm and the wreathing vine
Each whisper a word to thee—
For every flower has its voiceless lore,
And a lesson it teaches well,
And all we need is an earnest heart,
And to hear and heed the spell.

Oh some they love best their mother earth;
And they creep along as near,
As if a voice on the coming blast
Had given them cause to fear;
And cling to her like a trusting child,
As no ill could reach them there;
So the lowliest lot, and the humblest heart
Feels least of the storm of care.

And some, oh they leave the earth below
And clamber so far on high,
That they seem to envy the shining stars
That are nearer to the sky!
And long for the breath of autumn's blast
To carry them far away,
To some holy hearts seem drawn to heaven,
Though fettered by mortal clay.

And some—they on the lowly earth
But look to the ray on high,
As thankful they were for home and rest—
But better they loved the sky.
And learn we now in the greenwood shade
The lesson that these have given,
Like children to dwell on our mother earth,
But to keep one eye on Heaven!

Acknowledgments.

We continue the list of acknowledgments commenced last month, but have not room to complete it in this number.

Paris Barber, Homer, 22 subscribers; E. L. Bartholomew, Portland, 17; Dr. E Bowen, Lyndon, 15; C. L. Button, Newark, 14; Wm. Bristol, jr., Gainesville, 13; H. H. Cole, Wm. Colvill, Hanover, 16; B. F. Chilcott, East Hamburg, 16; Wm. Cozzens, Union Springs, 13; J. J. Dickson, Rose, 24; D. H. Danolds, Elba, 16; S. B. Dudley, East Bloomfield, 13; Robert Evans, Erie, Pa., 20; Wm. Frazer, Fowlersville, 16; H. N. Gerrish, Edinboro, Pa., 18; W. Hadley, Annapolis, Ind., 19; G. W. Hinkley, Leonardsville, 16; N. J. Kellogg, South Avon, 20; C. A. Knox, Parma Centre, 14; E. W. Lawrence, Rochester, Mich., 42; T. T. Lake, Hunt's Hollow, 16; O. M. Moore, Harford, 17; A. Langworthy, Gerry, 16; N. Lounsbery, Elk Creek, Pa., 16; E. Miller, Sherman, 13; Thomas Newlin, Paoli, Ind., 14; A. Owen, East Bethany, 14; Silas Pierce, Butler, Pa., 17; T. Riddle, Darien, 24; Alvin Rice, Hannibal, 15; F. P. Root, Sweden, 14; D. M. Smith, West Bloomfield, 22; H. Swan, Mt Morris, 20; Riley Senter, Perry, 16; S. F. Smith, Siloam, 15; L. Strobridge, Trumansburg, 15; J. A. Smith, Vienna X Roads, O., 13; C. P. Stone, York, 15; R. K. Sanford, Fulton, 14; W. Thompson, Alexander, 18; M. Thumb, Dewittville, 13; J. Wickoff, Romulus, 20; A. Wheelock, Moscow, 16; A. D. Winslow, Evans, 16.

The list will be continued next month. Meantime, we would inform our friends that the back numbers will be supplied to all new subscribers. We are now engaged in re-printing the January number.

We respectfully request those of our readers who can conveniently do so, to obtain and forward subscriptions according to our club terms. New subscribers, in sections where the Farmer is not generally taken, will oblige us by introducing it to the notice of their friends and neighbors, and obtaining subscriptions.

Western New York Agricultural School.

The undersigned, in connection with Gen. RAWSON HARMON, of Wheatland, Monroe Co., will open on the 1st of May next, at the residence of the latter, an **Agricultural School**, designed to teach in the most thorough and systematic manner, both the Practice and the Science of Rural Economy, in all their various branches.

The Farm is large and under a high state of cultivation, yielding annually some 1400 bushels of wheat, sold at extra price for seed, which is eagerly sought after in all the wheat growing districts of the Union. Gen. Harmon is a working practical farmer, and will devote his personal attention to the instruction of all pupils attending the School. There are now growing on the premises over fifty distinct varieties of Winter Wheat. The undersigned will have a *Chemical Laboratory* for the analysis of soils, plants, and animal substances; and no pains will be spared to make the School the most practical and useful of any in the State. Able Assistants, both in Literature and Science, will be employed, so soon as buildings can be erected to accommodate a large number of students.

Terms—Twenty-five Dollars a Quarter, or $100 a Year—including board, washing, tuition, &c.

April, 1846. DANIEL LEE, M. D.

Sanford's Straw Cutter.

For sale by Rapalje & Briggs at the *GENESEE SEED STORE*, No. 10 Front St., Rochester. Price $15.

Rochester, April 1846. [4-tf.]

Branch Peas.—100 Bushels German Branch Peas, a very superior article, just received and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store. [4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Straw Cutters, *of all the most approved kinds,* used in Western N. Y., for sale cheap, by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
No. 10, Front-st.

Grain Cradles.—50 superior Grain Cradles, made by Hitch, of Caledonia, and others, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, on Front-st., by JAMES P. FOGG.

Castor Oil Beans.—Just received, and for sale at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front-st., by

[4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester Agricultural Implement Warehouse.

BY THOMAS NOTT.

The Subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Jas. P. Fogg, (late B. F. Smith & Co.,) in the Implement Business, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand on Front-St., nearly opposite the market. The undersigned has united a *Tin Shop* with the Agricultural Department, where tin ware will be made expressly for the retail trade;—and a good assortment of wooden ware kept constantly on hand.

In his assortment may be found the following articles: Farmers' Implements, consisting of the most celebrated PLOWS now in use—*Langdon's Corn Weeder and Potatoe Hiller and Digger; Cultivators; Corn Plows,* and a good assortment of all the common Plow Points now used; Japanned and Brittania Ware; Spittoons; Fancy Nurse Lamps; Wash Basins; Match Safes; Candle Sticks; Lamps, &c. Brittania Lamp and Candle Sticks; Tumblers; Coffee and Tea Pots; Ladles, &c.. &c.

He also keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

and is prepared at all times to make to order any article in the manufacturing line. Tin Conductors and Eve Troughs made to order.

A good assortments of Log and Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, and Harvest Tools from the best manufacturing establishments in the country. New York Premium Grass Scythes.

The subscriber has made and is making a large addition to his stock, and solicits the patronage of all the old customers of the Rochester Agricultural Implement Store; and all new ones that may favor him with a call, will find by dealing with him they will get the worth of their money. He will sell as cheap as the cheapest, if not cheaper,—and those wishing articles in his line will find it for their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS NOTT.

Rochester, May, 1846. [6-tf]

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

For Sale, at the *Rochester Commercial Nursery,* on Main street, one mile east of the Court House. The subscribers offer for sale nearly 200,000 Fruit Trees of various varieties and sizes, for cash or credit, upon the most favorable terms.

Also—An assortment of hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Also—Scions of almost every description of Fruit. The above have been thoroughly tested, and will be warranted of the kinds represented.

BISSELL & HOOKER, at the Nursery, or
J. W. Bissell, No. 1, Arcade Hall.

March 1, 1846. 2m.

Eggs.—The subscriber has for sale a few dozen EGGS from the breed of fowls described by Bement as the "*Ostrich Fowls.*" Price, 37½ cents per dozen.

J. W. BISSELL,
At the Commercial Nursery, Main-St., Rochester.

Plows for Sale.—We have on hand, and intend to keep constantly for sale, the celebrated *Diamond* and *Wisconsin* Plows, the merits of which have been fully tested. Price, $7,00 for medium size. The farming community are respectfully invited to give us a call.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS,
2tf. No. 10 Front-st

The newly Imported Horse 'Consternation'

Will serve mares at $20, the ensuing season, at the stables of C. T. ALBOT, Stoke Post, Oneida county, N. Y.

He is sixteen hands high, very powerful, and has splendid action. He was got by Confederate, dam Curiosity by Figaro. He took the First Premium at the State Fair in September last. [4-2t*]

MOUNT HOPE BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.

(South St. Paul st., nearly opposite the Cemetery.)

THE Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale an unusually large and fine collection of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, DOUBLE DAHLIAS and BULBOUS ROOTS;
GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, AND GOOSEBERRIES; ASPARAGUS ROOTS, RHUBARB, &c.; HEDGE PLANTS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c.

The collection of Fruit Trees comprises the most popular varieties cultivated, and has been grown with the greatest possible care to ensure accuracy. The Proprietors are *practical and experienced Nurserymen*, and wholly devoted to the business;—all the important operations are either performed by themselves or undre their immediate inspection.

Experience has fully proved that the trees grown at this point, in addition to being free from diseases, are better adapted to cold climates than those of any other portion of the United States.

The collection of Apples includes several thousands of the famous new American Apple, the *"Northern Spy."*

A large assortment of Pears, of the choicest kinds, are propagated on quince stocks for DWARFS and PYRAMIDS, and will bear the first or second year after planting; they are admirably adapted for garden culture. A lot of these are now on hand, of extra size, for immediate bearing.

The collection of Ornamental Trees is large and fine, comprising several hundred of the splendid *Paulonia Imperials*. The catalogue of Roses embraces the most popular new varieties. A great variety are propagated for standard or Tree Roses, 4 to 6 feet high, with fine heads.

Of *Double Dahlias* the assortment is unsurpassed, including the finest show flowers yet introduced to this country, and many that were imported last season at 5 guineas each. A catalogue will be published in April.

The stock of Green House Plants is very extensive, and includes the most beautiful new Pelargonium (Geranium,) Fuchsia, Camellia, Calceolaria, Verbena, Cactus, &c., &c., all finely grown, and will be sold at greatly *reduced prices*.

Trees and Plants packed in the best manner, and shipped to any part of the country agreeable to order.

Priced catalogues sent *gratis* to all *post paid* applications. Orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied with a remittance or reference.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Rochester, April, 1846.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

E. TAYLOR, at his Steam Factory, No. 6 Hill-street, is extensively engaged in manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Having during the past year visited all the Agricultural Establishments in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and secured the right of many valuable Machines and Implements, he is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Agricultural Utensils found in the eastern cities, such as

Grant's Patent Fan-Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn and Coffee Grinders, Corn and Seed Planters, Scythe Snathes, Straw Cutters, Patent Churns, Pitchforks, Patent Parallel Jaw Vices,

together with many other valuable tools, both to Farmers and Mechanics.

He is also extensively engaged in manufacturing *Bate's celebrated Patent Sliding Top Chamber Shower Bath*, to be used in chambers or sleeping apartments, without the least damage to carpets—the nicest article in the world! 1100 sold in four months in New York city the past season.

Farmers in want of tools or implements, of any kind, would do well to call and examine. For sale wholesale and retail at the Factory, No. 6, Hill street; also at the store No. 15 and 17, Exchange street., and at the Genesee Seed Store, No. 10 Front street. E. TAYLOR.

Rochester, N. Y., May, 1846.

NEW SEED and IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

GENESEE SEED STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 10, Front-Street, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, of all sorts—*Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines, &c. &c.*

They intend to have always on hand, a complete assortment of all the articles wanted in this line by the Farmer and Gardener. No pains will be spared to procure articles of the best quality. No seeds will be offered but such as are undoubtedly fresh and genuine—raised in the best establishments of this and foreign countries. The implements will embrace all the newest and most approved kinds, from the best manufacturers in the country.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., will be furnished to order from one of the best establishments in the country—the well known MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

The principal conductor of this establishment has had many years *practical experience* in the business, in Rochester; and being well known to a lar e portion of the agriculturalists of Western New York, the undersigned hope, by devoting constant and careful attention to the management of their business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Farmers and others interested, are requested to call at the GENESEE SEED STORE.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, Feb. 1, 1846.

"Burrall's Patent Shell-Wheel Plow."

Saves one-third draft, and works well.

MADE and sold, at Wholesale and Retail, by CURTIS, ROSE & Co., (Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.,) manufacturers of Threshing Machines and Separators, Clover Mills, Corn Shelling Separators, (a new and desirable article,) Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Gearings, Water Wheels, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Potash and Caldron Kettles, &c.

The Wheel Plows and Corn Shellers can also be obtained at the following places:

RAPALJE & BRIGGS, Genesee Seed Store, Rochester.
EDEN FOSTER, Batavia.
HALL, RHOADES & SHERMAN, Syracuse.
PETER CRONKHITE, Hallowell, Canada.
B. F. Davy & Co., Bath, Canada. [4-3t]

Peas Wanted.—Wanted, at the Genesee Seed Store, two or three hundred bushels Peas, of the first quality, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.
2tf. No. 10, Front-st., Rochester.

Colman's Agricultural Tour.—Subscribers to the above work are hereby notified that No. 5 is now in the hands of the agent, ready for delivery, and they will please call for them. JAMES H. WATTS, *Agent*.

Rochester, April 1, 1846.

Wanted, at the Genesee Seed Store, 500 bushels Timothy and Clover Seed, for which the highest cash price will be paid by the subscribers. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Agricultural Books.

SAGE & BROTHER, corner of Buffalo and State streets, Rochester, have a large and well selected assortment of the most approved Works on Agriculture, among which are the following:

Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia—Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America—Boussingault's Rural Economy—Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry—The American Poulterer's Companion—Stewart's Stable Economy—Youatt on the Horse—Hind's and Mason's Farrieries—Youatt and Clater on Cattle—Morrell's American Shepherd—Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep—Farmers' and Emigrants Hand Book—Kenrick's American Orchardist—Buell's Farmer's Instructor—Gaylord & Tucker's American Husbandry—Armstrong's Agriculture—A Treatise on Vegetable Physiology—Liebeg's Animal and Agricultural Chemistries—Beatty on Agriculture—Falkner's Farmers Treasure—Smith on Productive Farming—Fessenden's Complete Farmer—Cbild on Beet Sugar—Fessenden's New American Gardener—Johnson's Gardening for the Ladies—Bridgeman's Gardener's Instructor. [4-2t] Rochester, April, 1846.

FARMERS, CURE YOUR HORSES!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL.

AN Invaluable Remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprams, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distempar.*

Also a valuable Embrocation for diseases of the Human Flesh.

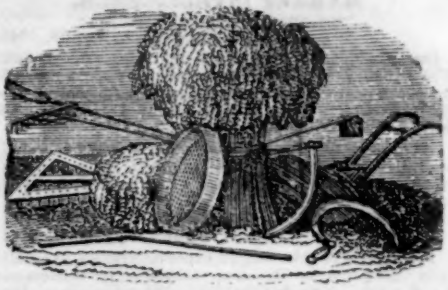
Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably known to the farmers of the United States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence, its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity has suggested to them that if they could CONCOCT something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could GUESS, with any hing for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore CAUTION those who purchase to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown on the side of the bottle. All others are an ATTEMPT at imitation, and are therefore an imposition.

For testimoniais, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ Sold at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, and by Druggists and Store-keepers in the United States and Canada.

Rakes—99 dozen I. Stark's superior Hay Rakes, for sale at the Genesee Agricultural Store, No. 10. Front-st., by [4] RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Corn Shellers!—A first rate article, price $10, for sale at No. 10, Front-st. RAPALJE & BRIGGS.



ROCHESTER SEED STORE,

AND

WARE-HOUSE FOR FARMING TOOLS.

BY JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. F. Smith, in the SEED and IMPLEMENT business, will continue the business as heretofore at the Rochester Seed Store on Front street, nearly opposite the market.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedsman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers; while those varities of foreign growth, which experience has shown are the best, such as Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Brocoli all the varieties of Garden and Field Turnip, Scarlet Short-Top Raddish, Scarlet and White Turnip-Raddish, Dwarf and Early Peas, with Twenty choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, have been imported by the subscriber from the long established house of R. WRENCH & SONS, of London.

AGENTS for the sale of Rochester Seeds by the package, &c.—*Attica,* H. D. Gladding. *Amsterdam,* J. W. Sturtevant. *Auburn,* Hudson & Buckbee. *Albion,* Charles W. Perkins. *Batavia,* Lucas Seaver. *Balliston,* E. W. Loe. *Buffalo,* W. & G. Bryant. *Brockport,* A. B. Bennet. *Canandaigua,* L. C. Cheney & Co. *Cazenovia,* Dr. A. Ford. *Castile,* Halsted & May. *Dansville,* H. B. Williams & Son. *Elmira,* Tracy Beadle. *Geneva,* Hemiup & Cone. *Geneseo,* L. Turner. *Hudson,* W. & G. Storrs. *Homer,* Wm. Sherman & Son. *Ithica,* Lewis H. Culver. *Lockport,* S. H. Marks & Co. *Le Roy,* Tompkins & Morgan. *Lansingburgh,* R. Harrison. *Mumford,* J. Phelps & Co. *Mount Morris,* R. Sleeper. *Oswego,* C. & E. Canfield. *Perry,* R. H. Smith. *Penn Yan,* John H. Lapham. *Palmyra,* Hoyt & May. *Port Byron,* S. K. Kendriks. *Scottsville,* Garbutt & Co. *Schenectady,* D. L. Powell. *Syracuse,* Foster & Nott. *Seneca Falls,* C. L. Hoskins. *Troy,* J. Daggett & Co. *Utica,* J. E. Warner & Co. *Union Springs,* Wm. Cozzens. *Warsaw,* Dr. A. Frank. *Waterford,* Wm. A. Waldron. *Waterloo,* T. M'Clintock. *Wyoming,* Cornwell & Maine. *Pittsfield, Mass.* Isaac L. Cole. *York,* James McPhearson. *Adrian, Mich.* D. K. Underwood. *Brantford, C. W.* J. & R. Curtis. *Chicago, Ill.* N. Sherman, Jr. *Columbus, Ohio,* John Miller. *Detroit, Mich.* J. W. Strong, Jr. *Hamilton, C. W.* S. Kerr & Co. *Jonesville, Mich.* Smith & George. *Kingston, C. W.* Charles Heath. *London, C. W.* Edward Adams. *Monroe, Mich.* Hosmer Graham. *Marshall, Mich.* A Callender. *Milwaukie, W. T.* Holton & Goodall—Jackson & Jewell. *Niagara, C. W.* James Harvey. *Pontiac, Mich.* Rogers & Dunklee. *St. Catharines, C. W.* S. L. St. Johns—Boomer, Brothers & Co. *Springfield, Mass.* Chapin & Gunn—Benj. K. Bliss. *Sandusky City, Ohio,* W. T. & A. K. West. *Toronto, C. W.* Robert Love. *Toledo, Ohio,* Raymond & Co. *Westfield, Mass.* Jessup & Co. *Ypsilanti, Mich.* Edmunds & Co.

Rochester, N, Y. JAMES P. FOGG.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

ROCHESTER, May 26, 1846.

OUR Produce and Provision Market is excessively dull.—The recent foreign news produced an unfavorable effect upon the produce market in this city and Buffalo—though the same arrival seems to have produced a favorable effect in New York.

WOOL.—But few lots of this year's clip have appeared in market, and the price is not established. The prospect is that the market will open from 2 to 3 cents less, per lb., than last season.

NEW YORK, May 22—3¼ P. M.

FLOUR.—3000 bbls. sold for exportation at $4,50 for Michigan and $4,56 for Genesee. Genesee, for consumption, $4,56 *a* 62½. No sale of wheat. Old prices are no longer bid for rye; 500 bush. Tenn. brought 61 cts. 2700 bush. N. O. mixed corn sold at 60 cts. 56 lbs. Corn is heavy; northern oats 43 cts.

PORK is heavy at $9 and $11.

BEEF $6,75 *a* $7,50 for mess; city prime $5.

The foreign news is considered on the whole as favorable. The quotation of 26s for flour in Liverpool nets $6. The English quotations for pork and beef are quite satisfactory.

15,512 bbls. flour, 15,907 bush. corn, and 3,600 wheat received by the North River boats on Friday.—*Jour. Com.*

BUFFALO, May 25.

There has been a better demand for wheat this morning, but to effect sales holders have been compelled to submit to a decline. The transactions that have fallen under our observation are the sale of 5300 bush. Wabash at 81 cts., and 4500 bush. Milwaukie at 82. The demand for flour for export is also very fair, but here the views of buyers and sellers conflict, the former refusing to offer $3,75 and the latter evincing an unwillingness to sell under $3,81. In corn there is not much doing, the inquiry being limited to small lots for city trade, and holders generally being desirous to sell at 40 cts.

24,186 bbls. flour, 82,953 bush. wheat, and 29,549 corn arrived by Lake from Saturday to Monday evening. 11,299 bbls. flour, 30,640 bush. wheat and 1000 bush. corn shipped east by canal Saturday.—*Commercial.*

Rochester Produce Market—Wholesale.

Wheat,	88 *a*	92	Pork, bbl,		12,00
Corn,	46	48	Pork, cwt,	4,00	4,50
Barley,	42	45	Beef, cwt,	4,00	5,00
Oats,	33	35	Lard, lb,	6½	7
Flour,	4,00	4,12	Butter, lb,	11	11
Beans,	88	1,00	Cheese, lb,	7	8
Apples, bbl.		2,50	Eggs, doz,	8	
Potatoes,	37	50	Poultry,	7	
Clover Seed,	5,00	5,50	Tallow,	6	7
Timothy,	1,50	2,00	Maple Sugar,		8
Hay, ton,	10,00	12,00	Sheep Skins, fresh,		1,12½
Wood, cord,	2,00	2,50	Green Hides, lb	3½	
Salt, bbl,		1,25	Dry "	6	7
Hams, lb,	7		Calf Skins,	7	8

Agricultural Societies.

MONROE CO.—The next meeting of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society will be held at the office of the Genesee Farmer, on the *second Tuesday in August*, for the purpose of appointing awarding committees and making other arrangements for the Annual Fair to be held in October.

MADISON CO.—The fifth Annual Fair of this Society is to be held in the village of Eaton, on the 22d and 23d days of September next. S. B. BURCHARD, President; L. LINCKLEAN and THOMAS A. CLARK, Secretaries.

ALLEGANY CO.—Officers elected at the last annual meeting:—LAURENS HULL, Angelica, President; JOEL KARR and BRUCE KERR, V. Presidents; R. CHURCH, Rec. Sec., and A. B. HULL, Angelica, Cor. Secretary and Treasurer.

SENECA CO.—Fair to be held at Waterloo, Oct. 22, 23—JOHN DELAFIELD, Geneva, President, and J. W. BACON, Waterloo, Rec. Secretary.

LIVINGSTON CO.—We understand that the Livingston Co. Ag. Society is to hold a PLOWING MATCH at Avon, on the 9th of June, instant.

The Genesee Farmer.

VOLUME VII, FOR 1846.

Each Number of this Volume, (which commened in January, 1846,) *instead of* SIXTEEN, *contains* TWENTY-FOUR LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,—*is printed on* NEW TYPE, *and* GOOD PAPER,—*and embellished with appropriate* ENGRAVINGS. The paper will make a handsome volume of about *three hundred pages*, suitable for binding at the expiration of the year. No reasonable expense or effort will be spared, but every proper exertion used to make it acceptable to the Farming community, by rendering it at once the *cheapest* and *best* paper of its *size* and *kind* in the Union.

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☞ WE occasionally send specimen numbers of the Farmer to Post Masters and others who are not subscribers. Will those who thus receive it, introduce the paper to the notice of their friends and acquaintances, and obtain and forward subscriptions according to our club terms? We think it will compare favorably with other agricultural publications, especially when its SIZE and TERMS are taken into consideration. Those who like the manner and matter of the Farmer can essentially aid in sustaing it, by exercising a portion of their influence in its behalf—and we shall duly appreciate and acknowledge all such favors.

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